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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance**

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The North Carolinian.

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Terms—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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Clerk—Wm. Krauss.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

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Treasurer—Thomas Meades.

Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.

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Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B. B. Johnson.

Attorney—W. F. Pool.

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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

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Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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AND

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment is the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

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He invites a call from every one.

The Three Callers.

Morn called fondly to a fair boy straying
'Mid golden meadows, rich with clover dew;
She calls—but he still thinks of naught save playing;
And so she smiles, and waves him adieu!
While he, still merry with his flowery store,
Dreams not that morn, sweet morn! returns no more.

Noon cometh—but the boy to manhood growing,
Heeds not the time—he sees but one sweet form,
One young fair face, from bower of jasmine glowing,
And all his loving heart with bliss is warm;
So noon, unnoticed, seeks the western shore,
And man forgets that noon returns no more.

Night tappeth gently at a casement gleaming
With the thin firelight, flickering and low,
By which a gray haired man is sadly dreaming
O'er pleasures gone—as all life's pleasures go;
Night call him to her—as he leaves his door,
Silent and dark—and he returns no more.

MISS CRIMME'S ROMANCE.

At the extreme end of the main street, in a quiet New England town, there was a low, rambling stone house. A portion of it was overrun so with vines that some of the windows were quite hidden. There was all around it a small space of ground thickly planted with trees. Miss Jane Crimme lived in the house, and had lived there for many years. Before, her mother had lived there also a long time, and when the old lady became an invalid and bed ridden, her daughter took her place at the head of the house, and so strongly did Miss Jame resemble her mother, that when the latter passed away, things went on exactly as ever, and it seemed as if the old lady and her daughter had been merged into one person, so that people called her Mrs. Jane or Mrs. Crimme.

Miss Jane was far from being a homely person; through the traces of time and suffering might easily be seen the remains of past beauty, but hardened and so sorrow stricken, that a great fear fell on the little maid, Elizabeth, whenever she appeared.

Elizabeth was the maid-of-all-work, and a living defiance to those rules which arrange a certain harmony between people and their names. Having been taken from some asylum or charity school, and being much astonished at everything differing from her past associations, her face had acquired a chronic look of utter amazement, somewhat lightened by a pair of perfectly round, large black eyes. Her general appearance was rather remarkable, too, on account of the evident unrestrained exercise of her own taste in matters of dress, which was not altogether above criticism. Her favorite post was at a window commanding something of a view of the main street, at which, at short intervals, during the entire day, she was to be seen leaning her chin on her two hands, and her elbows on the window ledge, with the prominent portions of her face pressed flat against the glass, which practice had not improved the regularity or form of her features. At the least noise she vanished as though the earth had swallowed her, the fact being that she dropped herself on the floor and crawled to the scene of her duties, as though the window alone was to be feared by allowing her to be seen.

Miss Crimme was really kind and gentle, but Elizabeth could never quite accustom herself to the tall figure, and severe, sad face of her mistress.

Miss Crimme's mother had first come to the town many years before, quite alone. Her peculiarity of attending exclusively to her own affairs, and leaving those of her neighbors alone, had at first, naturally, of course, excited curiosity and suspicion, but as years passed on, and nothing occurred to feed the one or keep alive the other, they died out, and the old lady was spoken of with respect and left entirely to herself. Even the arrival of her daughter, of whose existence many were ignorant, some years after her removal to the town, caused but little remark.

Miss Jane was then a handsome woman of about twenty-three. It was said she came from abroad; indeed, several stories were set afloat, but soon were forgotten for some more interesting subject of gossip. She was quiet in her manner, and very retiring and reticent, as if under a restraint, at first, but this soon grew to a habit. Shortly after her coming, her mother was taken ill, and from that time never left her room except to be carried to her last resting place.

From the time of her mother's illness Miss Crimme assumed the head of the house, and, as I once before said, seemed so like her mother in her ways and appearance, that she was called Mrs. Crimme, and the old lady herself was forgotten some time before she passed away.

Elizabeth was seated, one afternoon, on the back of a chair at the kitchen window, greatly absorbed in the occasional passing by of a pedestrian, when a violent knock at the door caused her to drop instantly on the floor. She remained there some moments, entirely forgetful of her duty to open the door. At a second knock she tremblingly went to the door. This she carefully secured with a chain, to prevent its being opened more than about four inches, and opening it, and placing as much of herself as was possible in the opening, she said: "Please come in, ma'am!" utterly unconscious of the impossibility of any compliance with her request.

It was the postman.

Elizabeth never remembered having seen the postman at the house before, and was consequently greatly alarmed as well as amazed.

"A letter for Mrs. Crimme."

And he left in the hands of the trembling and still terrified maid a small note with the postmark of the city on it, and sealed with black.

It was some minutes before she sufficiently recovered to close the door. Then she carefully wiped off the letter on both sides with her apron, and folding it up in that article of dress, went to Miss Crimme's room.

She knocked timidly.

The clear, even voice of Miss Crimme came in reply:

"Come in!"

Elizabeth opened the door carefully, and squeezing herself in, shut it to hastily, as though she were afraid the occupant might escape.

"Please, ma'am, it was the postman, and he's been and gone and left a letter, ma'am!" with two quick courtesies, and widely opened eyes fixed on Miss Crimme, who sat near a wood fire, reading from a journal.

"Give it to me," said Miss Crimme, closing her book, while a slight flush overspread her face.

Elizabeth slowly approached and gave the letter, without removing her eyes from her mistress.

Miss Jane took it, broke the seal, slowly unfolded the letter and read it. As she did so, a strangely bright expression came over her face, and she looked almost lovely by the red light of the fire.

Elizabeth stood by, greatly wondering, till her mistress, suddenly remembering, said:

"You may go, Elizabeth; and, if you wish, go out for an hour, no longer, or you may sit by the window, if you choose."

"Yes, ma'am—thank'ee, miss!" and she retired as she had entered, carefully closing the door, lest Miss Jane might escape.

In Miss Crimme's lap lay the letter, while her eyes studied the red coals of the fire, and a smile played over her generally sad and stern face.

This was the letter:

"Can you forgive and forget the past? I have suffered much, but my feelings for you are unchanged. Write me but one word. I am ill, and lonely, and dying."

Then followed an address.

Miss Crimme was thinking—remembering. She was but human, after all.

There are, in the world, a few true natures—weak, they are called—which neglect, inconstancy or insult even, can scarcely change or shake in their allegiance to the object beloved. Besides, actions viewed through the vista of long years look wonderfully different.

Miss Jane arose after a few minutes, and, going to a small writing table, wrote the answer. And the one word requested was:

"Come."

One or two days after the letter came, Miss Jane informed the astonished Elizabeth that a gentleman was coming to stay with them, and that the best spare room, which had been her mother's, must be prepared.

The room was accordingly prepared, and toward dusk the expected visitor arrived. He came in a carriage. He was evidently an invalid, or had been quite ill.

Elizabeth let nothing escape her as she opened the door and called Miss Jane. The gentleman walked slowly and with the aid of the coachman. He was quite tall, and, but for the various wrappings around him, might have been erect and well shaped. His face was peculiarly handsome. All the features were regular and finely chiseled; but there was a something, to any one familiar with physiognomy, painfully repugnant in the face. Utter and intense selfishness was plainly written there. Narrow and contracted thoughts seemed to be the necessary companions of such a face.

Miss Jane met him at the door.

"Edward!" she exclaimed, in a voice tremulous with emotion, as she grasped his hand, and a world of affection and pity seemed expressed in her face. She looked young again, and pretty, with that beauty which high thoughts and generous impulses give to a countenance.

"At last, Jeannette—Jeannette!" he said, and his face caught something of the brightness of Miss Jane's.

A bright light burned on the hearth of the parlor. There Miss Jane led him, while the coachman deposited a small, worn and well traveled box in the hall. The visitor was seated in a large chair by the fire, and Miss Jane stood by him. The door was closed.

"We meet again, Edward, after so many years of separation," said Miss Jane; "and yet it seems but yesterday since we last met. The long years have rolled by—the slow long and weary they seemed in passing—and now that they are all past, it seems so short—so short!" she repeated, in a dreamy sort of way, and laying her hand on his shoulder.

"My true, faithful Jeannette!" returned the gentleman, looking up at her with his large, beautiful eyes, and taking her hand in his.

There was a few moments' pause, during which neither seemed to know exactly what to say. At last Miss Jane broke the silence.

"And when did you leave Paris?"

Something of the sweet expression here seemed to die out of her face, and she looked away from him, and took a seat near him.

"Ah! Jeannette, I am at best but a miserable fellow, but you must help me, for there was never but one in my wretched life who really made me feel what I might and ought to be."

The soulless look in his eye belied the words he spoke; he continued:

"After we parted in Paris, and you returned to your mother, what was there for me to do? I believed that I had tried your patience to far. I believed myself forsaken by you."

"Poor Edward!" exclaimed Miss Jane, looking up at him tenderly.

He continued: "Before I met you, my life had been a thoughtless, careless one. Obtaining a position in the army through the influence of my mother's relatives—who, as you remember, were French—I led a careless life, till I met you, just after you had left school, at your uncle's house. You were lovely, Jeannette"—

Miss Jane sighed, and smiled sadly.

Edward added, rapidly: "With that beauty which nothing can diminish, and which is the reflex of a noble, generous heart. I met you at your uncle's house. I need not recall, I think, those happy, happy days we passed together, sweeting to love each other and be true. I was wrong, I admit it, Jeannette, but you have forgiven me. It was only, however, in appearance. I sacrificed myself for a friend." Miss Jane looked at him eagerly—every word of excuse he uttered, whether true or false, was only too welcome to her.

"I frequented the house of Marie with my friend, for he had resolved to marry her in defiance of the anger of his father. You supposed it was I who really loved her. Ah, Jeannette, if you had only been less precipitate, how many years of suffering it might have spared us both!"

He sighed deeply as he looked into the fire, perhaps for inspiration.

"You would hear nothing, and you refused to see me. In vain I called, wrote and sent messages. You were decided. You left Europe. You left me that cruel note. I tried in vain to follow you, to write you, or to explain. All was useless. In desperation I married Marie; my friend had died and left the poor girl half heartbroken. For ten long years I have wandered about, now stationed in one place, now in another, till last month, when Marie died. I met your uncle by accident in New York, whither I had come, resolved to make still another effort to find you. He gave me your address, and so soon as I was able, after an attack of illness, I wrote you, and here, at last, I am with you, my Jeannette."

How much of it all she really believed, it is impossible to say. One thing, however, was certain: she had tenderly loved him in her younger days, and long separation, with nothing in the meantime to occupy or distract her mind, had hallowed and strengthened this love till it had become a part of herself. She knew his narrow, small character; she knew how plausible and faithless he was; but there was a certain romance and sentiment about her old affection for him which was powerful still.

There was as much of sadness as of sweetness in her smile as she turned to him and said: "Edward! I do not know if you still love me; I am much older and changed since we parted; but this I know, that my old love is still strong, and that nothing has ever altered it."

This she said musingly, more as if speaking to herself than to any one else.

"Ah! Jeannette," he rejoined, "you may think ill of me; you cannot think worse of me than I think myself. But with your love to guide me for the future, I have no fears. Tell me, dearest, shall it be, then, at last? Can you so far forgive me as to marry me?"

"It may be weakness," said Jeannette, with a melancholy in her tone. "My life, for years past, has not been a happy one; its one happiness has been dreaming of my younger days. God forgive me if I do wrong! You will love me at least, Edward, and in a soberer friendship, more suited to our years, we shall be happy."

Her eyes glistened in the red firelight, and were moist.

He seemed to misunderstand her.

"I spoke of marriage, Jeannette, and you speak of friendship."

"I mean the same," she replied. "The word seemed too full of happiness for me to utter."

That was their bethrothal.

A few days later the neighbors were somewhat surprised to hear that Miss Jane had been married quietly in the morning to a Lieutenant Edward Arlon.

For a while Miss Jane's life seemed to glide on as smoothly as before, and one heard or saw but little of her. Sometimes, early in the morning or later in the evening, she was seen walking with a tall and handsome gentleman, whom all knew to be the lieutenant, and looking happy and pretty. Soon, however, they were seen rarely together, then not at all, and the inmates of the low stone house were as mysterious as before Miss Jane's marriage. No one knew the sorrow shut up there. The lieutenant went off for days together and returned as suddenly as he left, and generally in the night. His wife, with the blind devotion of woman, was always ready to pity and forgive. She soon found that her dream was over, her hopes a delusion; but she still clung to the memory. He squandered and wasted her fortune, and treated her with the contempt and insolence a mean and selfish nature feels for those who sacrifice all to them.

Years passed on, and told their sad story of a breaking heart on the face of Miss Jane. She still clung to him with devotion.

One night there was a noise, late, which roused some of the neighbors, as a carriage drove up to Mrs. Arlon's door. Two days after, early, there was a quiet funeral there.

Mrs. Arlon was a widow.

She lived on yet many years, but much changed. Now she was conspicuous for doing good and relieving the necessities of those around her. She could be seen almost daily, her hair perfectly white, dressed in gray, and going, with a basket on her arm, to the poorer portions of the town.

Elizabeth still lived with her, but grown into a pretty young woman, still with an inordinate love of dress. She regarded men with great aversion, and was a model of fidelity and devotion to her mistress, whom she regarded at any moment as likely to be carried off like Elijah or Enoch, and only wondered, as, of course, she must do at something, that the aerial journey should be delayed. Her eyes had never lost their look of amazement, but she had lost all her taste for sitting at the kitchen window, except about the time when Miss Jane, as she always called her mistress, was wont to return. She met her at the door then, with a smile. "You must be tired, miss," she would say. "No," Miss Jane would answer; "not tired, Elizabeth—one cannot be tired when one is occupied doing good, and forgetful of oneself. It is the fruitless dwelling on the past that wearies, or the pursuit of something which God does not intend us to have."

Germany's Centennial Contribution.

The steamship Braunschweig brought to Baltimore 500 cases, comprising several hundred tons of articles from Germany for the Philadelphia Centennial exposition. These goods were sent from Berlin, but were collected from other cities as well, including Weimar, Dusseldorf, Munich, etc. They include 125 cases of pictures, comprising oil paintings; four cases lead pencils, etc., from Faber, near Murnberg. There are cases of tobacco, watches, chemicals, laces, stoneware, patent leather, morocco, instruments, perfumery, bottles with liquors, bottles without liquors, and liquors without bottles, papers of different manufacture, glass, clay and ironware, baskets, porcelain, hair goods, photographs, cement, woolens, books, oils, apparatus for making beer, and cases of beer already made, tables, showcases, zinc oxides, tapestry, flowers, parfume, gloves, ribbons, engraved stones, cigarettes, buffets, and many other German productions. Some of the cases are of huge proportions, others are narrow and twenty feet long, others are small, and all have been packed with a care that indicates the value of their contents. They were taken from the steamship for shipment in bond to Philadelphia by railroad. The next steamship of the line will bring a large consignment of Centennial goods from Southampton.

The New Basques.

The new basques to be worn by the ladies this spring are long, simple shaped cuirasses, fitting as smoothly as a glove by the help of the long whalebones that extend to the end of the seams. The plainness of these basques, that ladies now complain of, is relieved by an abundance of trimming. Down the front and middle of the back there is invariably some arrangement of plaits, bands, folds, or collar, and in many instances the edge of the basque—hitherto so plainly finished by piping—is adorned with rich fringe, lace, or plaiting. Shoulder seams are still made short and high. The long side forms continue in favor, as they give the long-waisted slender appearance now sought after. Front darts are very short, making the bust appear low. The standing English collar is higher than it has ever been worn before. The turned-down collars are broad behind and rounded in front, or else square-cornered in Byron shape. Buttons are small and of the dress materials, or else they are covered with the repped silk used for trimming. The coat sleeves are very close fitting, and have small, simply shaped, neat-fitting cuffs. Instead of fullness being added below the waist in the back of basques, the edge of the basque is slashed at intervals, and fan plaitings are set in.

The Care of Paupers.

In Connecticut and Massachusetts it is the practice in many towns to put the town's poor up at auction every year and knock them down to the man who bids lowest for their keeping. This is a good deal worse than "over the hill to the poorhouse." It is an itinerant pauperism. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* protests against the shameless habit: I should be afraid to vote for the lowest bidder. Afraid of bad dreams. It would not be pleasant on the night after town meeting to fancy myself a part of a certain scene graphically described in Scripture, and to behold the pauper acquaintances of my boyhood, the old men, the maniac woman, the idiot youth, and the little children, file past in a procession and hear some one say: "We were naked and sick—and you sent for the lowest bidder."

The First Steamboat.

Living men remember when the idea of steam navigation was ridiculed. They remember, too, that when the Clermont went from New York to Albany without the use of sails, against wind and tide, in thirty-two hours, ridicule was changed into amazement. That voyage did more. It spread terror over the surface of the river, and created wide alarm along its borders. The steamboat was an awful revelation to the fishermen, the farmers, and the villagers. It came upon them unheralded. It seemed like a weird craft from Pluto's realm—a transfiguration of Charon's boat into a living fiend from the infernal regions. Its huge black pipe vomiting fire and smoke, the hoarse breathing of its engine, and the great splash of its uncovered paddle-wheels filled the imagination with all the dark pictures of goblins that romancers have invented since the foundation of the world.

Managers of river craft who saw it at night believed that the great red dragon of the Apocalypse was loose upon the waters. Some prayed, some fled in terror to the shore, and hid in the recesses of the rocks, and some crouched in mortal dread beneath their decks, and abandoned their vessels and themselves to the mercy of the winds and waves, or the jaws of the demon. The Clermont was the author of some of the most wonderful romances of the Hudson, and for years she was the victim of the enmity of the fishermen, who believed that her noise and agitation of the waters would drive the shad and sturgeon from the river. The Clermont was a small thing compared with the great river steamers now. Fulton did not comprehend the majesty and capacity of his first invention. He regarded the Richmond, the finest steamboat at the time of his death, as the perfection of that class of architecture. She was a little more than one hundred feet in length, with a low, dingy cabin, partly below the water line, dimly lighted by tallow candles, in which passengers ate and slept in stifling air, and her highest rate of speed was nine miles an hour. Could Fulton revisit the earth and be placed on one of the great river steamboats of our time, he would believe himself in the midst of some magical structure of fairy land, or forming a part of a strange romance; for it is a magnificent floating hotel, over four hundred feet in length, and capable of carrying a thousand guests by night or by day from New York to Albany at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The Political Assessment Bill.

The following is the text of the bill to prevent the solicitation, contribution or acceptance by any officer or employee of the United States government of money, property or other thing of value, for political purposes, as passed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Be it enacted, etc., That no officer or employee of the government shall require or request, give to or receive from any other officer or employee of the same or other person, directly or indirectly, any money, property or other thing of value for political purposes, and any such officer or employee who shall offend against the provisions of this act shall at once be dismissed from the service of the United States and also be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and be imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case.

SEC. 2.—That if any person, with a view to the election to or obtaining votes for the office of President, Vice-President, or the post of senator, representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States or appointment to any office or post of honor or emolument under the government of the United States of himself, or any other person, shall use force or duress by menace or violence to life, limb, property or liberty, or shall commit bribery or shall use money, property or other thing of value to influence any elector, voter, officer or other person in respect to any election or appointment to any such office or post, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, and be imprisoned not more than one year, at the discretion of the judge trying the case.

SEC. 3.—That the district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction of the offenses created by this act.

SEC. 4.—That the judges of the district and circuit courts shall give this act in charges to grand juries.

Worse than Hazing.

The Yale Freshman had a hard time of it in the eighteenth century. In *Scribner* for April there is an article on "College Life" by Henry A. Beers, who quotes from the old regulations: "Every student," runs one of the old laws, "shall be called by his sir name, except he be the son of a nobleman, or a knight's eldest son." As between the college classes, a strict subordination was enforced, and a somewhat laborious etiquette prevailed between faculty and students. The Freshmen were almost in the condition of fags in the English public schools. The following statutes from a book of "Freshmen Laws" seem incredible, but were gravely meant, and put in practice:

"The Freshmen, as well as other under-graduates, are to be uncovered, and are forbidden to wear their hats, (unless in stormy weather) in the front dooryard of the president's or professor's house, or within ten rods of the person of the president, eight rods of the professor, and five rods of a tutor."

"A Freshman shall not play with any members of an upper class without being asked."

"In case of personal insult, a Junior may call up a Freshman and reprehend him. A Sophomore, in like case, must obtain leave from a Senior, and then he may discipline a Freshman."

"Freshmen shall not run in college yard, or up or down stairs, or call to any one through a college window."

Wolves in France.

The *Journal d'Agriculture* says that the annual damage to cattle alone in France from the depredations of wolves reaches a sum of 2,000,000 francs, to say nothing of the loss of sheep from the same cause. It is estimated that there are about 1,000 breeding wolves, and that about 2,500 whelps are born in May and June of each year. So that, notwithstanding the fact that about 1,800 wolves are killed annually, there must be at least 2,000 depredating by April of each year. The *Journal* suggests that the representatives from the ravaged districts pay a little more attention to the interests of those who have elected them, and commends the action of the "States" (United States) in offering a bounty of $10 for the scalp of every wildcat killed. Doubtless such a bounty would soon exterminate the wolves, and would also be a national economy, since, according to the foregoing estimates, each wolf in France costs the nation 1,000 francs at least.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—A new and very dangerous counterfeit five dollar note on the Merchants' National bank of New Bedford, Mass., has made its appearance. It is well calculated to deceive the masses, but may be easily distinguished from the genuine by an examination of the right thigh of Christopher Columbus in the leading scene on the back of the note. In the genuine the thigh is symmetrical and natural, but in the counterfeit it has the appearance of being swollen or distorted by a tumor.

To dance well, a man should know as little as possible of everything else. He can balance partners better if his hair is parted in the middle.

RUIN ON THE RHINE.

The Fearful Disaster at the Town of Caub---Consequences of the Move of a Mountain---Official Neglect the Cause of Ruin and Death---A Terrible Roll in the Dead of Night.

The small town of Caub, France, the historical spot where Marshal Blucher crossed the river on the first of January, 1814, is well known through its splendid scenery and the wine that grows there. For the last few years the people have noticed that part of one of the mountains—at the foot of which whole streets are situated—had moved about two feet downward, forming vertical crevices, of which the bottom could not be ascertained. The numerous petitions sent to the government in Berlin, in which attention was drawn to the imminent danger, induced the authorities to erect a wall thirty feet thick about a hundred yards above the houses, in order to prevent the rocks from rolling down and crushing them. This wall was built six months ago, and since that time the miners, about thirty in number, working near the summit of the mountain for slates, were ordered to throw their rubbish down in the direction of the guardian wall, which accumulated in time to an enormous mass.

At night, shortly before twelve o'clock, the inhabitants were alarmed by the bells and the night watchman, as well as by the cries of the people, that a portion of the mountain was rolling down, and everybody hastened to the place called the Kalkgrube, where a sight as horrible as ever mankind witnessed presented itself. In consequence of the heavy rain during the last few weeks immense masses of slate suddenly gave way above and came down with tremendous force against the guardian wall, which gave way with a terrible crash, together with the immense heap of waste slate that was piled up against it.

In a few seconds afterwards no fewer than eight houses, with their twenty-seven sleeping inhabitants, were entirely buried in the *debris*. Three persons, who happened to be up and heard the peculiar noise in the back houses, had just time to escape. The scene that followed is beyond description. The agonizing screams of about two thousand men and women who surrounded the entrances of the only two narrow streets leading to the place of disaster, combined with the cries for help and expressions of fear that still greater accidents might every moment occur, were for some time deafening. Order prevailed at last, and the men set to work, although it was pitch dark, to release their buried friends and neighbors.

The next morning they heard sounds below, and digging in that direction they succeeded, after a hard struggle, in liberating a man, his wife and her sister from the ruins. The man, although seriously injured, may yet recover; the two women (with whom I have spoken) were not hurt at all. Later on, the bodies of two men and four women, fearfully mutilated, one man decapitated, were got out, and more distant sounds were heard from underneath.

During the night a messenger on horseback had to be sent to Bacharach, which lies about eight miles lower down the river, to telegraph for assistance; because Caub, although a railway station, has no night service, and therefore telegrams could only be issued from thence. In the morning a detachment of pioneers arrived from Coblenz, also the government president, accompanied by two engineers from Wiesbaden. In the course of the day another express train brought more soldiers, when, however, were recalled shortly afterward, the floods having endangered Coblenz and its neighborhood. As soon as the first military attachment made its appearance the citizens were driven away, and have since then been prevented from working. At night the thirty pioneers stopped work altogether, by order of their officer. They had not done anything worth mentioning to relieve those who are perhaps living, and how the government will answer for not allowing the miners, who would willingly work day and night to assure themselves of the fate of their fellow creatures, I do not know. On one of the remaining corner houses for some months past, by order of the mayor, a board has been put up, on which in large letters is written that passengers are warned to pass the narrow streets as quickly as possible, and yet the government did not take steps to remove the people from their endangered homes. Two or three houses, which are still liable to be smashed every moment by some pieces of the threatening loose rocks, ought to have been pulled down immediately, whereby they would have gained considerable space to pursue the operations without any further hindrance.

The easy way in which the soldiers were working disgusted every feeling man who saw them. Between two and three hundred miners repeatedly offered their services, but were each time rejected by the officer in command; nay more, the latter, seeing the threatening position the men adopted, gave orders to their men to direct their arms against the people. The situation was a very grave one, indeed, for only one offensive word would have sufficed to cause a most fearful slaughter. I must confess I myself was disgusted at the slowness of the proceedings of the work, which is a disgrace to the government.

One more dead body was brought forth, which leaves eighteen still to be got out, besides cattle. A peculiar incident is that of a son of one of the unfortunate families was imprisoned the day before for a trifling matter and thus saved. About three hundred people who inhabited the houses adjoining the place of disaster have now been ordered to leave them and obtain only with great difficulty a provisional home.

Treatment of Croup.

A German physician, Dr. Stehverger, recommends the treatment of croup by the inhalation of pure glycerine through one or other of the well known forms of atomizing apparatus. He was led to try this remedy for croup from observing its good effects in cases of hoarseness and loss of voice. After application the cough becomes more free and moist, and children are enabled to sleep almost immediately upon being relieved by the inhalation. It is, however, believed to be of importance to make use of the remedy early and frequently, as, if delayed, it may have no effect whatever. If the glycerine be pure, it may be used unmixed; if not, it should be diluted with a little water. The inhalations are repeated, according to the necessity of the case, at intervals of from half an hour to an hour and a half, and for about fifteen minutes at a time.

Waiting for Better Times.

"You are not having many nice dresses this year," said one Chicago belle to another, the other evening.

"No, I know I don't," was the reply.

"But why don't you?" continued the inquisitive friend.

"Well, I will tell you, Madge," was the answer. "You see pa says that we've got to scrimp along a little for a while until he can make an 'assignment' or something, after which he says we can 'splurge' all we want."

The friend looked surprised for a moment, and then turning to her associate, exclaimed, in a burst of confidence:

"Why, that's just what my father keeps saying—what can they mean?"

MILITARY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The Troops that are to Take Part in the Exhibition---Military Displays.

What part the military are to take in the Centennial pageant has still to be determined. It is known that the majority of the governors will be attended by their guards, but besides these there will be a considerable number of citizen troops present at the opening. There will be during the progress of the Centennial season numerous grand parades, but it cannot be expected that many of the regiments should be present at more than one of these. And as the greatest of these occasions will occur on the fourth of July, it is probable that the greatest number of militia and volunteers will be present then. Gen. Hawley has made a digest of all the correspondence upon the point. From this it appears that Alabama will send eight to ten companies from Mobile, and a regiment from Union Springs; Arkansas will send an entire regiment from Little Rock; Connecticut will send an entire brigade in August; Delaware will send a regiment from Wilmington; Georgia will send from Atlanta the Governor's Guards and the Atlanta Cadets, and from Columbus the City Light Guards, and from Savannah the Volunteer Guards and the Republican Blues, all of these being independent companies; Illinois will send from Springfield the Governor's Guards and a regiment 1,000 strong, and from Chicago 200 men of the G. A. R., 600 men of the First regiment Illinois State Guards, and 400 men of other regiments; Kentucky will send one company of militia and one battalion of artillery, also the Louisville Grays, 200 strong; Louisiana will send three companies of artillery and a company of Centennial Guards; Maine will send two companies of infantry from Augusta; Maryland will send one regiment, the crack Fifth Baltimoreans; Massachusetts sends the Governor's staff and guards, and seventy-five to one hundred citizens, lineal descendants of minute men of '76, and about 5,000 troops; Michigan will send cadet corps for the Fourth of July; Missouri will send 200 men; New Jersey will send the displays; New York will send from the city five regiments, including the cracks, the Seventh, and Ninth, and the Old Guard, and a company of the Centennial legion, and from Buffalo a regiment, from Albany one, and from Utica the Veteran Zouaves, and from other places a general complement of 7,500 men; Ohio will send 4,000 men of different regiments, and the Cleveland Grays; Rhode Island will send 300 men for the Fourth of July, and 200 men for the first of August; Tennessee will send Governor's Guard and 1,000 men; Texas will send the Galveston Artillery, with guns, caissons, and all, excepting horses, which they will borrow from Philadelphians; Vermont will send eight companies, and Virginia will send a company from Charlottesville, another from Lynchburg, and another from Alexandria.

Extravagance in Living.

Pitt managed the national finances of England during a period of unexampled difficulty, yet was himself always plunged in debt. Lord Carrington, a banker, once or twice, at Mr. Pitt's request, examined his household accounts and found the quantity of butchers' meat charged in the bills at one hundred weight a week. The charge for servants' wages, board wages, living and household bills exceed £2,300 a year. At Pitt's death the nation voted £40,000 to satisfy the demands of his creditors; yet his income had never been less then £6,000 a year, and at one time, with the wardenship of the Cinque Ports, it was nearly £4,000 a year more. Macaulay truly says that "the character of Pitt would have stood higher if, with the disinterestedness of Pericles and De Witt, he had united their dignified frugality."

But Pitt by no means stood alone. Lord Melville was as unthrifty in the management of his own affairs as he was of the money of the public. Fox was an enormous ower, his financial maxim being that a man need never want money if he was able to pay enough for it. Fox called the outer room at Almack's, where he borrowed on occasions from Jew lenders at exorbitant premiums, his "Jew Chamber." Passion for play was his great vice, and at a very early age it involved him in debt to an enormous amount. It is stated by Gibson that

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, ... Editor

Elizabeth City, N. C., Apr. 26, 1876.

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DOES CORRUPTION FOLLOW PARTY RULE—IF SO, WHICH?

Republicans have not, and do not need the example of Democratic investigating committees. They inaugurated their own investigations in order to find out the guilty parties, and when found to punish them. This is the simple history of Republican congressional investigations, and the result is seen by the suits in court, and often the recovery of the money. But the Democracy have no fame at all for punishing corruption. In times past Democratic congressional committees waded waist deep in the stealings of Democrats, and they seem to revel while there in a kind of ecstatic enjoyment, second only to participation, and to revere the greatest criminal who got clear with the largest booty. The conviction of Democrats of plundering the country of hundreds of thousands of dollars by Democrats was an incident too common to make any difference in his standing in the party; and among his political friends it did not hurt him or blacken his name. The list of Democratic defalcations is appalling; but the men lived on, trusted members of the party, met with a smile, and it the plunder was magnificent in amount, it was supposed to have been magnificently shared, and perhaps was. One thing, at all events, was always observable. An enormous plunderer had a large following who never attempted to conceal their happiness and happiness from such an affair could only spring from one cause, viz: that the man who had become suddenly rich at the expense of the people was not the only individual whose riches had increased. The dimple in the innocent cheek of Democracy, made happy by such an illicit bonanza, was not exactly that of an innocent girl lighted up in its beauty by the delightful emotion of possessing what she had so much desired. Nothing of the kind. The loveliness must be omitted, and in its stead a flock of greedy, unclean birds must be imagined intent upon devouring what it could, and only exhibiting the feeling graded from stolid disappointment up to extravagant devotion, according to the sum in hand, yet of all them, even the lowest, had some sunshine in their faces because what they had received lessened somebody else's total. Not one of them had turned a hair of his head to earn it, for they never worked for their living; and there was plenty more where that money came from, if they had good luck and stuck to their friends. It could not be otherwise. Practically, there is no such words as "honor" and "honesty" among the class of Democrats which recognized the "spoils" in everything—and the class was very wide. Mr. Clymer's old leaders, from General Jackson, the hero of the Democratic party, down to 1861, had an extensive field of work, and worked it extensively, and the array of names of men who thought no worse of themselves for what they did is somewhat encouraging to crooked enterprise. But the Democratic party before the war, though positively honey combed with corruption, said it was not responsible for it, notwithstanding men like Swartwout, W. P. Harris, General Cass, Wetmore, Prentiss, Floyd, Jak. Thompson, Bailey, with innumerable others, figure in the list. But when the leaders of the Democracy said they were not to be blamed for the evil deeds, the people did not believe them; for many of the leaders were known to be no better than they should be, and the nation gave the Democratic party the benefit of the doubt by displacing it as untrustworthy. The country is not yet ready to restore it to power.

TUCKER

Mr. Plaisted possesses, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of "bringing out" the leading Democrats of the House of Representatives and making them say just what he wants the country to hear from their lips. He made Ben Hill immortal by a speech that did much to damage the Democratic party all over the land and the other day he adroitly led Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, into announcing principles and making declarations which Northern Democrats are most anxious to disclaim. He called attention to the fact that before the war Mr. Tucker as Attorney General of Virginia had given an opinion that the local authorities of the State might invade a post office and remove a Postmaster to give up the contents of the mail. In reply, Mr. Tucker not only admitted that he had given such an opinion, but he maintained that it was good law then and is good law now! On seeing that Mr. Blaine had forced him to the indiscreet admission he tried to get out of his awkward position by calling States Rights a "bugaboo," conjured up by the Republicans as a companion piece for the "bloody shirt" in the Presidential campaign. But he will find that the country regard the doctrine he lays down as something more dangerous than a "bugaboo." It was supposed that this question had been forever settled by the war, but when so able a lawyer and prominent a Democrat as Mr. Randolph Tucker declares in the House of Representatives that he stands by this old doctrine, and is applauded by his Democratic associates, it would seem that there is at least one of the anti-bellum issues standing over to be adjudicated in the next Presidential contest.

A DEMOCRATIC EXAMPLE.

Some of our readers still remember the Swartwout defalcation. It was enormous. Mr. Swartwout was collector of customs at the port of New York. General Jackson, the Ideal Democrat, was President from 1829 to 1837, and Mr. Swartwout was one of his appointees. It appears from his record in executive documents that the Treasury officers represent that Mr. Swartwout's defalcations commenced as far back as 1830—that is, as far back as he was able to make a defalcation, and the balance found due and claimed from him by the Treasury Department, as shown by his accounts, amounted to *one million, two hundred and twenty-five thousand, seven hundred and five dollars and sixty-nine cents!* This enormous deficit was allowed openly to grow and accumulate upon the face of his official quarterly returns, made with periodical regularity to, and for the investigation of, the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, until it became an absolute defalcation. The Secretary of that Department was Mr. Levy Woodbery, who afterwards became a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

This alarming defalcation the country endured. Mr. Swartwout disappeared from public gaze, and the Secretary under whose *regime* the event occurred was promoted.

DISHONEST DEMOCRATIC OFFICIALS.

It appears to be as natural for a Democratic official to steal and practice dishonesty as it is for fish to swim. This is manifest whenever Democrats have the power and opportunity. In our own State the mismanagement of the Peabody Fund is already a matter of history. At Washington the officials of the Democratic House are being proven guilty of "crooked" practices. Charles H. Smith, the man who was made Journal Clerk in place of the venerable and able man who had served for years, is asked to resign because of his connection with the Bounty Bill, and his Assistant Clerk is also said to be implicated. A Washington correspondent says:

The pompous, burly doorkeeper, who has so long been disrespectful to members and a terror to pages, was to-day retired for causes not creditable to himself, and there are rumors that the record of another high official of the House is soon to be investigated upon charges of similar nature. Two other officers of the House are already being investigated—Mr. Boughton by the Military Committee, and Green Adams by the Committee on Expenditures in the Postoffice Department. Republicans ask, If these things are possible in the green tree, what will they be in the dry? If in three months the Democratic House finds that six of its own officers have been concerned in such transactions, what would be the result if the party should control the patronage of the nation?

CAN NEVER TRUST THEM.

The only Democratic State officer is Stephen D. Pool, Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has been made the disburser of the Peabody Fund sent into this State, and the fact has come to light that he has applied several thousand dollars of said fund to his own use. The dodge that the *State* has not suffered will not do. The trust reposed in him was a sound one and he had no right to touch a dollar of the money, except to pay it out as the regulations require. His misappropriation don't relieve him from guilt. The late Secretary of War did not steal from the public Treasury; what he took was voluntarily given him from private individuals, but this Democratic State officer took from the sacred fund intended for the education of the children of the State and hence his crime is the greater of the two. There is no excuse. Democratic officials cannot be trusted.

May 10th is the date of the formal opening of the Exhibition, and it has been happily decided not to make a great flourish on the occasion. The President of the United States and invited guests—State and national officials and foreign ministers—will be conducted to the grounds by Governor Hartranft and a military escort. Then at the platform south of the Art Gallery, is to come music by Thomas' orchestra; the Grand March, by Richard Wagner; invocation of the Divine blessing; original hymn, by John G. Whittier; original cantata, words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia, music by Dudley Buck, of Connecticut; brief presentation by the President of the Centennial Commission reporting the Exhibition to the President; address by the President declaring the Exhibition open

If a man surreptitiously borrows a sheep, and is caught carrying it home on his back, and afterward returns the sheep, is he not still guilty of stealing? If an agent of a sacred fund appropriates it to his own use, and is caught at it, and his political friends make good the amount is he any the less guilty of embezzlement? These are questions for our Democratic friends to ponder.

Now fiddling over burning Rome is a saintly picture compared to Clymer and Randall fiddling away the time of the House trying to show that Democratic corruption has forded its entire disgrace Republicanism, or that certain Republican officials should have never left the Democratic camp.

The Republicans are gaining in all the spring elections all over the United States, and especially in the North, the East and the West. The "tidal wave" in favor of the party of political truth and progress is in the right direction.

Within itself the Republican party contains the agencies, the instruments, the forces of reform. And all these will be used and produce the needed results.

A lady correspondent writes to know what nation furnishes the best domestics; in reply to which we say that although we are not very well posted in such matters we feel that we can safely pronounce in favor of our own country. Newark, N. J., furnishes the best. They are called the "Light-Running Domestic" and are to be found at any office or agency of the "Domostic" Sewing Machine Company

CORRESPONDENCE

A Card.

Whereas, Jacob Spelman informs me that he has been charged with attempting to *steal* the Utensils belonging to the Communion Service of the Methodist Episcopal church South in this place, and desires of me a statement of the facts, of his connection with and possession of those articles. I cheerfully state this and believe them to be as follows, viz:

When Mrs L. S. Pool was about to leave Elizabeth City she sent for Jacob Spelman who was at the time Sexton of the Church, and placed these articles in his hands, with instructions to deliver them to Mrs. Geo. W. Brooks who was then residing in the country. She believing that such disposions being best to secure them safely. This Jacob did do, but when he left took these articles with him to Roanoke Island in 1863. Sometime in 1864-5 Mrs. Sarah Laboyteaux applied to Jacob for them he refused to deliver saying Mrs. Pool had told him to keep them until she called for them. Mrs Pool gave an order I think to Mr. Jno. J. Grandy, for the articles. Upon its presentation I am informed they were promptly delivered. At least they are all now in possession of the church.

W. W. Kennedy.

Stephen D. Pool and the Peabody Fund.

We give below a statement published in the *New North State* which, as it goes more fully into detail than any we have seen, will be doubtless received with interest by our readers:

"In Buncombe county is a teacher whose name is Rev. John Ammons. About the first day of April, 1875—a year ago—Mr. Ammons became entitled to receive three hundred dollars from the Peabody Fund. He sent his application to Mr. Pool, expecting, (as in former years, under the administration of Prof. McIver,) to receive his money. But no answer was returned. After waiting a while he wrote Mr. Pool and again received no reply; and thus he wrote several times never hearing from the State Superintendent. At last he sent to Mr. Pool a registered letter, to guard against possible loss in the mails. In response to this he received an envelope containing a draft for three hundred dollars, upon one of the banks in Raleigh, but *not signed*. This draft came from Mr. Pool. Not at all satisfied, Mr. Ammons' first impulse was to return the draft for signature; but considering that his letter might again be lost, and learning that Mr. Pool would before long visit Asheville sometime in the fall of 1875. Mr. Ammons met him there and was introduced. In the course of conversation, Mr. Pool remarked, substantially, that he supposed he, Mr. Ammons, had received his money all right, and upon being informed that he had nothing but an unsigned draft, Mr. Pool expressed surprise, saying that he, (Mr P.) was not crazy, and that certainly he could not have been drunk to have been guilty of so unbusiness like a transaction. The two then repaired to the bank of Mr. E. Sluder, of Asheville, where Mr. Pool, being unable to escape longer, signed the draft. Thereupon Mr. Ammons endorsed the draft to Mr. Sluder, the latter advancing the money upon it. [So the teacher, Mr. Ammons, did not "suffer."] After a day or two, Mr. Pinckney Rollins, Collector of Internal Revenue, at Asheville, and told him he would like to transfer the Ammons draft, and another one of like character, made payable to the order of——Cook, (also a Peabody teacher,) to him, Rollins. The latter, being in the habit of depositing moneys of the United States that came into his hands, in one of the banks at Raleigh, readily bought the drafts, paying Sluder six hundred dollars for the two. These were then forwarded to Raleigh for collection, and in due time, *payment being refused*, Rollins received notice of protest for non-payment. He went to Sluder and got his money back, being fortunate in not getting the drafts directly from Ammons and Cook, who were poor men, and would have been unable to return the money. The result was that Sluder went to Raleigh to see what was the matter. He discovered, of course, that there was no money in the bank to meet the drafts. He had an interview with Mr. Pool, during which the latter stated that he had used the money; that he had applied it to the purchase of a house, hoping to make it good by receipts from his magazine, "*Our Live and Our Dead*," but that he had been disappointed and asked Sluder not to expose him. He asked Mr. Sluder who knew of it besides himself, and being told of Pinckney Rollins' connection with the transaction, he requested Mr. S. to ask Mr. R. to say nothing about it, and that he would fix it up with him. Sluder, after a few days, when he would reimburse him for his expenses to and from Raleigh, and also pay interest on the money. Sluder returned to Asheville, and although several months have elapsed since his journey to Raleigh, up to a month ago, he had not received from Mr. Pool the six hundred dollars, and perhaps not yet. It is said that there are other drafts out, of like nature, but our information concerning them is not exact enough to give particulars.

A Few Constitution-alities.

The following additions to the list of abbreviations are taken from the Raleigh *Constitution*:

"S. D. P." stands for "School Dodge Plan."

"S. D. P." stands for "Stephen Declines Payment."

"S. D. P." stands for "State Democratic Pumpkin."

"S. D. P." stands for "Stephen Don't Pay."

"S. D. P." stands for "Stephen Dodge Pabody."

"S. D. P." stands for "Stephen Done Played."

"S. D. P." stands for "Swindled Dead Peabody."

"S. D. P." stands for "Several Drafts Protested."

"D. S. E. C." used to stand for Democratic State Executive Committee. It now means, "Done Stole Every Cent."

"W. R. C." use to stand for W. R. Cox. It now means, "We R. Caught."

"H. R." use to mean "Hold Robeson." They now read it backwards, and it means "Rather Heavy."

"O. L. and O. D." use to mean Our Living and Our Dead. It is now rendered thus: "Out Lie and Out Dodge."

"W. R. C." used to represent the initials of a promising aspirant for the Democratic nomination for Governor of North Carolina. His friends, however, now propose to go back on him because he was so indiscreet as to allow Pool to be exposed. "W. R. C" now stands for "Won't Run Cox."—*Constitution.*

Proceedings of Elizabeth City Republican Nominating Convention.

Pursuant to the regular call the Republicans of Elizabeth City met in Convention at the Court house on Friday April 21st. The Convention was called to order by Dr. P. John, Chairman of the Executive Committee when C. W. Grandy, Esq was called to the chair and Thos P. Wilcox, and Wm H. Newby were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was agreed to nominate a candidate for Mayor whereupon Miles Commander, was nominated by acclamation. It was then ordered that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to select suitable men for Commissioners. The Chair appointed B. C. Brothers, S. S. Fowler, Thos Gaskins, Lancaster Brothers, and Willis Morris. During the absence of the Committee. Mr. Commander, was called for who accepted the nomination in a brief and pointed speech pledging himself if elected to perform the duty of the office of Mayor with an eye single to the best interests of the city.

The committee retired and reported the following names for Commissioners: G. B. Thompson, Jabez Pritchard, Joseph F. Sanders, Jacob Spelman and Isaac Martin.

On motion of Walter F. Pool the chair was authorized to appoint at his leisure a committee of five to serve as the Republican Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Loud calls were then made for Mr. Pool, who responded in one of his characteristically happy speeches, when the meeting adjourned.

C. W. Grandy, Chm'n.

Thos. P. Wilcox, }
W. H. Newby, } Sec.

Pursuant to the order of the Republican Convention held on the 21st, I hereby appoint the following named persons to be the Republican Executive Committee for the corporation of Elizabeth City for the ensuing year, to wit: Walter F. Pool, Chairman; C. W. Smith, Jabez Pritchard, Lancaster Brothers and Beoni James.

C. W. Grandy, Chm'n.

April 22nd, 1876.

Two hundred trains pass daily over the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Philadelphia. A train leaves Jersey City every seven minutes, night and day. After the Centennial has fairly opened it is reported that the number of trains will be nearly doubled.

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The Japan Pea fully established its merits several years ago, and is now in universal demand. It grows upright like a cotton stalk, is cultivated like corn, and yields from 150 to 30 bushels an acre on ordinary land. Stock of all kinds relish it and thrive highly on it without other feed. Also excellent for table use. By mail postage paid, 15c a package, 30c a pint 50c a quart. By express, $3 per peck, $17 per bushel. These seed are so scarce and costly that we cannot make any discount to wholesale dealers or granges.

When Southern planters grow their own stock-feed and fatten their own hogs we shall hear no more of hard times and "middle men" for this will put an end to both. If you fear to invest largely, it will cost but a trifle to try these seeds, and, unless your experience differs from all others you will be forever thankful for the trial.

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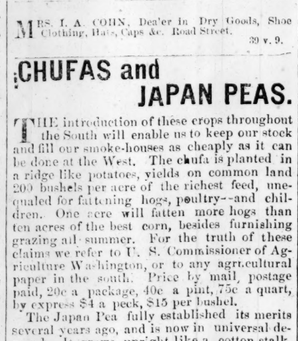
Elizabeth City, N. C.

April [illegible], 1876-tf.

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower



Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks, New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the New Excelsior was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $200.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell Manf'g Co.

Send for Circular.

Newburgh, N. Y.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents.

Sent free for two stamps. Address,

Sr. Joseph Medical Institute,
St. Joseph, Mo.

24.-1y.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE!

The Republicans of Currituck county, N. C., are requested to meet in convention at Currituck Court House, N. C., on the 28th day of April, 1876, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on the 13th day of July. Also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Chm. Republican Executive Committee, for the county of Currituck, N. C.

E. F. BAXTER, Chm'n.

April 10th, 1876.

Republican State Convention, 1876.

The next Union Republican State Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers will be held in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH, 1876.

at 12 o'clock, noon; and will consist of delegates from each county equal to twice the number of its representatives in the lower house of the General Assembly.

We cordially invite all Republican Electors, and other voters, without regard to past party affiliations or differences, who favor the humane provisions of our homestead and other exemption laws, who favor the establishment of a system of free schools that will meet the wants of the masses of our people; and also all those who are opposed to the revolutionary schemes of the late fraudulent Convention, which proposes amendments to our State Constitution, to co-operate with us in our efforts to put good men in office and retain for North Carolina an honest and efficient State administration.

Let us all in this centennial year of the anniversary of the birth of this Great Republic renew our pledges of devotion and fealty to the Union.

THOS. B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary,
State Rep. Ex. Committee.

Meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Plymouth, N. C., on Tuesday the 16th of May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to the National Republican Convention and transact such other business as may properly come up before the Committee.

P. John, Chm'n.

NOTICE!

The Republicans of Camden county will meet in Convention at Camden Court House on Thursday, the 27th day of April for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday the 13th day of July and also to appoint delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial Conventions of the First District.

ADDISON P. CHERRY.
Chm'n. Ex. Com. of Camden county.
Convention to meet at 12 m. sharp. 43-2t.

Call For the National Republican Convention.

The next Union Republican National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the City of Cincinnati on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1876, at 12 o'clock noon, and will consist of delegates from each State equal to twice the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress, and of two delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia.

In calling the conventions for the election of delegates, the committees of the several States are recommended to invite all Republican electors and all other voters, without regard to past political differences or previous party difficulties, who are opposed to reviving sectional issues, and desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the country by maintaining and enforcing all the constitutional rights of every citizen, including the full and free exercise of right of suffrage without intimidation and without fraud, who are in favor of the continued prosecution and punishment of all official dishonesty, and of an economical administration of the Government by honest, faithful, and capable officers, who are in favor of making such reforms in government as experience may from time to time suggest, who are opposed to imparting the credit of the nation by deprecating any of its obligations, and in favor of sustaining in every way the national faith and financial honor, who hold that the common school system is the nursery of American liberty, and should be maintained absolutely free from sectarian control; who believe that for the promotion of these ends the direction of the Government should continue to be confined to those who adhere to the principles of 1776, support them as incorporated in the Constitution and laws, and who are in favor of recognizing and strengthening the fundamental principle of national unity in this Centennial anniversary of the birth of the Republic.

E. D. MORGAN,
Chm'n, Rep. Nat. Com.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Sec.

Home Line

Semi-Weekly Line

TO

ELIZABETH CITY AND HERTFORD, N. C

On and after Tuesday March 28th, 1876.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

HELEN SMITH;

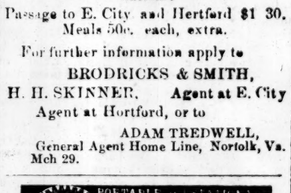
Will leave D. D. Simmons's Wharf, Norfolk every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for the above named places; reaching E. City at 6 A. M. and Hertford same evening. Returning, leave Hertford Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 A. M.; and Elizabeth City at 10 A. M., arriving at Norfolk same evening.

Steamer Has Good Passenger Accomodations.

Passage to E. City and Hertford $1 30. Meals 50c. each, extra.

For further information apply to

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
H. H. SKINNER, Agent at E. City
Agent at Hertford, or to
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
Mch 29.



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Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

24-1yr.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

J. W. WALKER,

WATER STREET,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

IS still at the old Stand and prepared to furnish his customers and the public with the best

Groceries and Liquors,

in the City and on terms that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. He asks his friends and the public generally to give him a call and be satisfied.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 26—3m.

SEE HERE.

Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1868. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these. Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 20; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Mammy Exposed, 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Gunners Exposed, 180 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 25c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 50c; Long year Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 50c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 20c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 20c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us. Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables," Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY

Why pay double prices. You can buy $15 worth of goods for $10. Why not do it. The Great N. E. Dollar Sale, 35 Bromfield St., Boston, is firmly established, and for years has sold really valuable goods worth $1 50 to $2 at a fixed price of only One Dollar. We are endorsed and recommended by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we sell all goods at less than other dealers. In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Cheaware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 75,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale. We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea here of our business. Our list of goods would fill this entire paper. Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons. You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMISTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 38 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THE North Carolinian

Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, and the Best Interests of the First District of North Carolina.

ESTABLISHED JULY 1ST, 1869 AND HAS NEVER MISSED AN ISSUE.

It is fearless and independent in its utterances and bold in its advocacy of the principles of the Republican Party. It is a live, progressive and wide awake newspaper, and is worthy the support and patronage of Republicans especially, and of all who desire to see the boundless material resources of the District fully developed in particular. Subscribe for it and increase its circulation for it is calculated to do incalculable good.

TERMS:

Two Dollars and ten cents in advance, which includes pre payment of postage.

Address PALEMON JOHN,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

If you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm.

References.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Sam'l. Graham Plymouth, N. C.

23-1yr

This is a beautiful Quarterly Journal, finely illustrated, and containing an elegant colored Frontispiece with the first number. Price only 25 cents for the year. The first No. for 1876 just issued. Vick's Flower & Vegetable Garden 25 cents; with cloth covers, 65 cents.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY.

Parker's Hog and Chicken Cholera Cure

A certain Preventative and speedy Cure for Cholera and all kindred diseases in hogs and chickens.

Single box	$1 00
Six Boxes	5 00
Twelve Boxes	9 00

Thousands of Farmers

in Pit, Edgecombe, Greene, Lenoir, Wilson and Nash counties testify to its efficacy.

TESTIMONIALS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Address, E. J. Parker, Proprietor,
42-4t. Tosnot, N. C.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials.

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Tire

Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts,

Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damaska, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

28-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHNT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH AND ENGLISH POPLINS,
COLORED SILK DRESS PATTERNS,
PONGEES AND FOULARDS,
GRENADINES, JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN PLAIDS AND STRIPES,
LACE AND SATIN STRIPED PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS AND CASHMERES,
MOURNING BERAGE SHAWLS,
LACE POINT AND SCARFS
Table D'mask & Toweling
White Good reat varity.
Honey Comb, Cloaking for nts,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Twi
and 1-2 Bl s.
JET JEWELRY.
Also a fine selection of Ladies, s and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 375 pages, a private counselor for the married and the single on the mysteries and secrets of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without, on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and divide Adam's ribs in the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. Or, on receipt of 50 cents, any peculiar work or book on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLLS, 167 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

PURE TEAS—IN SEALED PACKAGES,

Direct from China and Japan.

Delivered at Your Own Door, fresh from the Gardens of their Growth

Imported direct by

THE

Wells Tea Company

201 FULTON, STREET, N. Y.

The difficulty of getting pure Teas of really fine quality in the United States has induced The Wells Tea Company to ship their Teas in sealed packages direct from the gardens in which they are grown, and as a further guarantee of their being delivered in their genuine state, they entrust the sale of them only to reliable Agents—the name of the nearest Agent to you is printed at the foot of this advertisement—so that the Teas pass through none but responsible hands, and will be delivered at your own door as fresh as when they left the gardens of China and Japan; the price also is printed on each package, so that no error can occur.

Everybody buys Tea.

Everybody wishes to buy it at first hands—the best qualities at the lowest prices.

Everybody desires—when they find a Tea suitable to their tastes—to be certain of getting the same article always.

You can have all these advantages by buying of

THE

Wells Tea Company.

Because they import their own Teas, and sell them at wholesale prices—without the six or eight intermediate profits usually charged.

Because the quality is better at the price than is sold by any other house.

Because their long experience in China and Japan enables them to make better selections than ordinary Dealers—and to import them with greater advantage.

Because they absolutely guarantee the quality of all their goods—and keep them to one invariable standard, so that you can always rely on them.

Because they do business for cash only—and therefore make no extra profit from good customers to cover losses by bad debts.

Because their agents are responsible and reliable men—who deliver Teas precisely as received from the Company.

Because having once tried these Teas, you will not need to go elsewhere hereafter.

Wanted—A Druggist, or other first-class merchant, in every town and city in the United States, to whom will be given the sole agency for that locality.

Address, for terms and full particulars, see above.

THE WELLS TEA CO.,
201 Fulton Street, N. Y.
R. O. Box 4560. 42

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL.

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of it rth Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where. In easy and cheap transportation of p market, in pleasantness of climate, in the cability of the people, in great fer ity, and rability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them are large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water transportation for all products, and other articles, unsurpassed. In addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built from Norfolk, putting this place in direct communication by Rail, with the whole United States. This, together with our great fishing, farming and manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement in putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—one third cleared, and the balance covered with the most valuable timber the country affords—is offered for sale. It is six miles from town, one mile from navigable water, has our best buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a very public road. There is a school within one mile and a church within two miles of the place. The land produces finely, corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for the low price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $1,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from a church and school house. has good dwellings and all necessary out-buildings upon it, is mostly cleared, and is very productive. It is only six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 490 acres 2 miles from town is offered for $18 an acre. This is rich land is mostly cleared, and has good buildings. On account of its locality and productions it is very desirable.

A valuable farm of 219 acres is also offered for sale for $1,500, one half cash balance in a year. This farm is two miles from the town of Nixonton, and seven miles from Elizabeth City. It has good Buildings, is on a public road, and in a good neighborhood, where school houses and churches are near. Two-thirds of this farm is cleared and in fair cultivation, and the balance abounds in good timber. There is a great bargain offered in this farm.

A valuable farm of 200 acres nearly all cleared is offered for $2,000 on easy payments. This farm is twelve miles from town, is near a navagable River is easy productive, in a good neighborhood, on a public road and very near a church and school house. Too is a desirable purchase. Also a farm of 400 acres 3 miles from town is offered The land is rich, the buildings are fine and it is mostly in fine cultivation. Price $25 per acre.

A farm of 500 acres in Pasquotank County 6 miles from town, and one mile from the River, with good new dwelling built in modern style, barn, stables, four tenant houses scattered over the farm, fine water, &c. This farm is situated on the most public road in the County, has 300 acres cleared and balance in splendid pine, oak, cypress, maple, sweet gum, and other valuable timber. It is peculiarly adapted to raising cotton, $50 per acre, net, having been realized on a part of it this year in cotton. It also grows corn, wheat, oats, and other crops well. Price $12,000 in easy payments.

The farms—one of 100 acres, one of 80 acres and one of 190 acres, within two miles of town, mostly cleared land. Price $25 per acre for each tract—payments to suit purchaser. Also many other valuable farms and town lots too numerous to mention.

Office: Front
Elizabeth City, N. C.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

Elizabeth City, N

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, APR. 26, 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

City Republican Ticket.

FOR MAYOR.

MILES COMMANDER.

FOR COMMISSIONERS:

GRANT B. THOMPSON, JABEZ, PRITCHETT, JOSEPH F. SANDERS, JACOB SPELMAN, ISAAC MARTIN.

Gold at New York 113¼; cotton 12⅝; corn 68½c.

Our townsman, Dr. R. K. SPEED is spoken of by some of the Democratic papers for Secretary of State.

A Woodville correspondent of the Raleigh *Constitution* recommends Hon J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, of Camden, for Secretary of State. A good suggestion.

The statement that MILES COMMANDER, if elected Mayor cannot hold the position, is not true. We have the opinion of the best legal authority in the District that *he can* AND HE WILL.

Rev. B. F. WOODWARD, Presiding Elder of this District, on his return from the Quarterly meeting in Perquimans preached an able and elegant sermon in the church at this place on Sunday evening. It was really a powerful effect.

We have recently received several communications unaccompanied by the writer's names. Having so often stated that we pay no attention to anonymous correspondents, we marvel that any one should be so foolish as to throw away postage in sending such articles.

Dr. W. A. GREENLEAF, late a Director and Secretary of the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company, having resigned both positions, S. S. FOWLER, has been appointed to fill the vacancy as Director and ROWLAND THOMPSON Secretary.

The attacks made at the Democratic meeting on Saturday night last on the two colored men on the Republican ticket, was uncalled for. The purpose is to arouse prejudice, create bitterness and engender bad feeling—the very things all good citizens deprecate.

What is home enterprise? It means simply this: If you can do anything to beautify or build up your town go to work and do it at once. Don't fight improvement. Invest your surplus capital in industries. Patronize your own merchants and mechanics and encourage your town papers.

Months ago, as our friends can testify, we most emphatically declared that there was no office in the town, county or district that we could be induced to accept; that when our term of office as City and County Commissioner expired, we would retire from official life. We have not changed our determination, nor will we.

At a meeting of the members of Christ Church, St. Johns Parish, Episcopal, held in this city on Easter Monday, the following gentlemen were elected a Vestry for the ensuing year. Viz: Col. Wm. F. Martin, Sr. Warden; D. B. Bradford, Jr Warden; Frank Vaughan, Treasurer; Geo. E. Brodrick, Secretary; W. W. Griffin, W. A. Harney, A. H. Whitcomb.

The ticket nominated by the Republicans on Friday night last, is an excellent one. MILES COMMANDER, the nominee for Mayor, is an earnest, live, progressive man. He will make a good officer. He will execute the laws impartially. He will do his duty. He is deservedly popular. The men presented for Commissioners are also well known and will make a good Board. In their hands the city Government will be safe as to character, credit and prosperity will be maintained.

What will honorable and honest people think of men who declare in a public meeting that the printing bill of a corporation for the past year was five hundred dollars, when the record shows that including publication of proceedings, finance reports, printing ordinances, tax receipts, and all other notices, *it wasn't sixty-five!* Willful columnintors are apt to overreach themselves. Men who deliberately mis-represent in one thing will not scruple about lying in others.

We have had the pleasure of reading the manuscript of a new work being prepared for the press by our townsman F. S. PROCTOR. He is about to enter a new field of inquiry and when published his book will create a sensation among the scholars and thinkers of the age. The subjects treated are "God," "The Moral Law," "Scepticism," "Demons," and "The Soul." The learning, the research and the originality of thought exhibited are truly wonderful. The book, when published, will set the philosophers and theologians to thinking, aye, compel them to look over their work with more care.

The Republicans of Elizabeth City are united. Under their present organization, and they are thoroughly organized, they present a solid, invincible phalanx. They held their Nominating Convention for city officers on Friday evening last. The Court House was well filled and no more respectable, orderly or harmonious Convention was ever held at this place. The prevailing sentiment was "Union, Harmony, Success!" We never saw better feeling manifested and it pervades the whole party. This is the beginning of the campaign and we are glad to be able to send words of good cheer to the Republicans of the District and State, for we know they are all anxiously waiting to learn "the news from Elizabeth City."

Our table is literally loaded down with correspondence from all parts of the District, making recommendations for Congress and Attorney General. To find room for them all would oblige us to double the size of the CAROLINIAN. That is impracticable. From Bertie we have two well written letters, one strongly recommending Judge POOL for Congress, the other endorsing Judge ALBERTSON for Congress and AUG. M. MOORE, Esq., for Attorney General. From Washington we have three letters, all recommending Judge ALBERTSON for Congress and Mr. MOORE for Attorney General. From Hyde and Tyrrell and Dare we have communications urging the nomination of Col. LINDSEY for Congress and Judge ALBERTSON for Attorney General. We are glad to see the interest manifested as well as the conciliatory spirit pervading the letters, but to insure publication our friends must practice brevity. Our space is limited.

The Democrats held a meeting in the Court House on Saturday evening and nominated the following ticket for Municipal officers: For Mayor, D. B. Bradford. For Commissioners, Wm. F. Martin, C. B. Brothers, C. R. Jones, J. L. Wood and A. H. Whitcomb. The proceedings were noisy and bitterly partisan. Several of the speakers went out of their way to "pitch in" to the Corporation Administration, and one or two of the maudlin ones took up the refrain of the bummers who have recently left the Republican party and are now co operating with the Democrats. It is just such statements—wild, extravagant, abusive—that react against their authors. So far as we are personally concerned, instead of damaging they are operating in our favor, for as the people investigate and learn the *truth* they find that all the charges are instigated by "envy, malice, spite and lies." Knowing this to be so, one of the speakers—a man who never stoops to dishonor—felt constrained to disapprove and rebuke.

Our location is such that we ought to occupy a high place as a manufacturing and commercial centre. To reach the goal desired we must profit by the lessons of wisdom we read in the book of experience. We have the elements of growth and prosperity but we have never fully utilized them. While labor produces all the wealth of the world, the fact must be recognized that capital is the motive power. Both are essential to the prosperity of this or any other locality. Idle hands and idle capital are equally reprehensible. The man who becomes rich and hoards up his money with miserly greed, or fails to use it in giving employment, is an idler as low in the scale as the loafer and as mean and useless as the tramp. They are both useless, and worse than useless; the one lives by drawing *usury* and the other by drawing *alms* from the industry of others. Vampires are they both that batton on the life-blood of labor and stand as stumbling blocks in the way of progress

Local Briefs.

The Albemarle House is kept in excellent style.—Don't fail to register for the town election. Go to Capt. PRITCHETT and see if your name is on the list.—The man with mournful eyes and well developed nose, has departed. The benedictions of many follow him.—The dust was no respector of persons the other day. It blew promiscuously in the face of every pedestrian.—Prof. SAMPLE, the Horse Tamer and his educated dog, entertained the public on our streets on Saturday.—Peas have been in bloom some time.—The pear and apple crop now promise well.—The farm are pretty well through with corn planting.—The young men held a meeting on Thursday night and organized "The Centennial Debating Society." The following officers were elected: R. B. Martin, President; F. E. Vaughan, Vice President; E. F. Sawyer, Chaplain; M. L. Simpson; Recording Secretary; Robert N. Cartright, Financial Secretary and C. G. Butt, Treasurer.—The individual who was accidently injured by the discharge of his duty, is still very low—"What a shower o flies," said a listener at the low face speakers the other night. When questioned, he said: knock off the "f" from flies and you will know what I mean. Such showers are not an unusual occurrence at Democratic meetings.—The labor subscriptions to the railroad continue.—One of the speakers at the Democratic Convention stated that Dr. JOHN manipulated and run the Republican Convention on Friday evening. He don't claim so much honor. But had he been allowed the management of the Saturday night Convention the programme adopted was the very one he would have marked out. *It consolidated the Republican vote.* He is more than satisfied.—The quarterly meeting conference of the Methodist Church, met on the 21st inst., at the residence of Rev. W. W. Kennedy—their usual place of conducting church business—at which important matters were transacted.

Local Port-Folio.

Breeches of trust—trowers obtained on credit. A limited understanding—people with small feet. Books, most influenced by hard times—pocket books. Soon parted in the middle—the money and hair of a fool. A lady's dress is like a partisan—when it is biased. A typographical error—an intemperate printer.

Business Locals.

A large assortment of shoes at Fowler's.

Oregon Inlet herrings at Fowler's—corned.

"One price and justice to all," is one of the leading features at Fowler's cash store.

Let every farmer read the advertisement in this paper of "Chufus and Japan Peas." If one-half that is claimed for these crops by the best authorities be true they are indeed a god send to the South.

M. L. Simpson has opened a Grocery and Junk Store on Road street, opposite Judge Brooks'. He sells groceries of all kinds very low, and pays the highest market prices for eggs, old iron, etc. Give him a call and he will give satisfaction.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promised Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the care of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

Neighboring Counties.

HERTFORD.—About two weeks ago, a colored woman, while in attendance at church on a Sunday, complained of feeling badly, after she had given expression to considerable religious excitement. Upon her arrival home, she took her bed after which she never spoke again, but in a few minutes died. Since that occurrence, a white lady, while sitting at the dining table, apparently in good health, died instantly. Court was in session at Winton last week. Chas. H. Forster, reporter for the N. Y. Herald was present. Col. Lindsey from Perquimans was also in Winton. The case between the State and Elijah Skinner, who was arraigned for the murder of a child, was tried on Thursday the 20th. The prisoner was convicted of murder in the first degree. Defendants Counsel appealed for a new trial. Plenty of money in this section now, but our moneyed men, are not willing to show it. Weather exceedingly warm. Farmers, planting corn. A good number of bales of cotton in this county not yet shipped. A lad by name of W. Barnes living at Murfresboro, was arrested and imprisened in Winton jail, on Saturday the 22nd, for an alleged attempt to burn a building. It is thought that the act was unintentional. The boy is poor. Mr. Joseph Bymum lost his kitchen by fire Sunday night the 24th.

SOUTH MILLS.—P. H. Matthews Esq. has gone to Brooklyn where he will remain several months. Mr. B. Buss, who was associated with him in the shuck business is the pioneer of the shuck manufacturing industry in the U. S.—A colored debating society near here recently wrestled with the query: which is the best, chicken or coon? decided in favor of chicken.—Prof. Sample the horse-tamer is here waiting for business, but the people are too busy to patronize him much. He did not advertise enough.

BERTIE.—The dwelling of James M. Powell caught fire on Sunday. By the assistance of visitors, who fortunately were present, at the time, the fire was extinguished before much damage is done. At the late term of Court at Windsor, Ben. Smallard, was found guilty of murder. Counsel appealed to Supreme Court. Buswell Newsum was convicted of rape. Sentenced to be hung on the 13th of May. Leon Clark was convicted of manslaughter and goes to the penitentiary for 10 years. Two cases convicted of larceny, both sentence to State prison. The civil docket was not reached.

CHOWAN.—The Republicans of Edenton have nominated the following ticket for Municipal offices. For Mayor, Aug. M. Moore; for Treasurer, K. K. Pendleton; for Constable, Wm. Heath; for Commissioners, Wm. Nixon, Daniel Smith, Charles Blair, C. E. Robinson, Richard Clayton; for Fire Wardens, James Paxton, James Price, James Gregory; for Commissioners, of Navagation Anthony Bond, Job Charlton, John F. Clayton.

PERQUIMANS.—Mrs. Mathew Baker died on the morning of the 21st, of Typhoid Pneumonia. She left a husband and four little children.—A mule ran away in Hertford the other day and bruised Mr. Gus Wood somewhat seriously.—The Scarlet fever is prevailing to an alarming extent. Thos H. Gilliam lost a child, and numbers of others very ill.

CURRITUCK: The Republicans hold their Convention to select delegates on Friday.—Unusual large shoals of herrings have made their appearance on the Currituck shores, and in the sound and fish men in that vicinity have been lately kept very busy salting and packing for market.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7,50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress,	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Ourdays for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.

NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

BIXBY'S "BEST" BLACKING.

A COMBINED POLISH BLACKING AND LEATHER PRESERVATIVE.

Experts and Professional Bootblacks in New York, and all other large cities where this Blacking has been introduced, acknowledge its superiority over all imported or domestic Blacking in use, as an Elegant Polish and Conserver of Leather.

NOTICE.

Bixby's "Best" Blacking has a Red and Blue Label. Do not be deceived by accepting one "Standard", Blacking in place of "Best." The Standard has the label stamped into the tin cover.

This brand is made to compete with other American and French Blackings, but is inferior to our "Best."

Bixby's "Best" Blacking will save its entire cost in the wear of your boots and shoes.

HOUSEKEEPERS

TRY BIXBY'S *French Laundry Blue,*

IN SIFTING BOXES.

The most convenient and economical package and the only combined Bleaching and Blueing Powder in use.

S. M. BIXBY & CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

Nos. 173 & 175 Washington Street New York.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ebringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be for a general supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon and *Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.*

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

J. C. BROTHERS.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS. DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure. It is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address Dr. J. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

$250 A MONTH.—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

State of North Carolina, County of Dare: } Superior Court.

W. F. Martin, Trustee; J. W. Etheridge, vs. A. H. Roger and Eliza Jane Rogers.

ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the undersigned by the affidavit of J. W. Etheridge and the return of the Sheriff in this case that the Defendants are not residents of the State of North Carolina and it further appearing by affidavit that the defendants have property in this State and within the jurisdiction of this Court; it is ordered by the Court that publication of the summons issued in this case be made in the NORTH CAROLINIAN a newspaper published in Elizabeth City, N. C. for the space of six weeks commanding the said defendants to appear at the next Superior Court of Dare county to be held on the 18th Monday after the second Monday in January 1876 and answer complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed at that time in accordance with law.

Witness W. D. Chaddie, Clerk of our said Superior Court at office in Manteo.

W. D. CHADDIE, Clerk.

41-6w.

1847—*EGGERS BROTHERS*—XII.

N. B.—This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 ozs as offered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premium awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

SILVER PLATED WARE

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured By The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

550 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

United States Internal Revenue Notice.

I will be at the following places in the month of May for the purpose of receiving applications for retail liquor dealers and manufactured tobacco dealers:

Manteo, Dare county,	May	2nd and 3d
South Mills, Camden county,	"	5th and 6th.
E. City, Pasquotank	"	8th and 9th,
Woodville, Perquimans	"	"
Hertford,	"	10th.
Edenton, Chowan	"	11th and 12th
Gatesville, Gates	"	15th.
Camden C. H. Camden	"	18th and 19th.
Currituck C H Currituck	"	22d.
Indian Town,	"	24th.
	"	26th.

ADDISON P. CHERRY,
Deputy Collector.

South Mills, Camden Co., N. C., April 8th 43-4t.

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will a two hours notice,* and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market. His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

The best Household Oil in the World

C. WEST & SONS' ALADDIN SECURITY

OIL.

Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test. Indorsed by the Fire Insurance companies.

Read the following certificate selected from many others:

Howard Fire Ins. Co. of Baltimore, December 23rd, 1874.

Messrs. C. WEST & SON, Gentlemen—having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours truly,

A. REESE, Pres't.

It will not Explode.

Ask your storekeeper for it

Wholesale Depot, C. WEST & SON, 113, 115 W. Lombard St. Balto.

11-6m.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO.,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1,000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.

March 25, 1876 1yr. Chief Surgeon.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Howard st.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machine Castings.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

SAFES

MARVIN'S ARE THE BEST.

CALEB

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,

265 Broadway, New York,

721 Chestnut St., Phila.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS

AND

House Furnishing

GOODS.

124 MAIN ST., ATLANTIC BLOCK,

Norfolk, Va.

WE beg to inform the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country that we have recently removed to the handsome and spacious store No. 124 Main St., Atlantic Block, Norfolk, Va., and are prepared to furnish everything in our line at prices that will favorably compare with those of any house in New York or Baltimore. We have an elegant new and extensive stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Duggets, Matting, together with a full line of Quilts, Blankets, Coverlets, Linen Sheeting, Napkins, Towels, Piano and Organ Covers, and such other goods as pertain to the house furnishing line. Our stock of Lace and Linen Curtains, Coraice, Lambrequins, Shades, Wall-papers and Walnut Fancy Goods is complete, and we respectfully ask an inspection of our store, stock and prices.

H. WERTHEIMER;

TO

the good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country. I desire to say a few words to you in regard to my business. I have a full and well selected Stock of GOODS that I propose to sell on reasonable terms. For Cash, or to prompt paying customers. Cash and One Price Only—shall be my motto. I do not claim to sell goods cheaper than other parties, but will use every means to buy as low as possible, and will endeavor to please those who favor me with their patronage. I do not claim to sell goods for less than they can be bought at wholesale, but will sell at a small profit. The quality of the goods will show what they are worth. Examination and comparison of prices solicited. My wishes are cheap goods and to please. Thankful for past patronage, I remain

Yours truly,

WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full line of Family Groceries, such as are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. In Notions may be found Hoop Skirts, Pure Mohair Braids, Dress Goods of all kinds, Linens, Domestics, Ticks, Denims, Jeans, Cassimeres, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linsey, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Skirts, Bustles, Braids, Trimmings, Buttons, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Tapes, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Pomades, Hair Oils, Toilet Sets, Mirrors, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Spectacles, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Strops, Shaving Soaps, Shaving Brushes, Pocket Books, Wallets, Purses, Satchels, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canes, Fishing Tackle, Fishing Lines, Hooks, Sinkers, Corks, Floats, Reels, Rods, Baskets, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Matches, Candies, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Spices, Ginger, Pepper, Mustard, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Allspice, Extracts, Flavoring, Essences, Baking Powder, Saleratus, Soda, Cream Tartar, Starch, Indigo, Blueing, Concentrated Lye, Soap, Candles, Matches, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Rice, Grits, Hominy, Meal, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Hams, Shoulders, Sides, Dried Beef, Pickled Pork, Mackerel, Herring, Shad, Roe Shad, Trout, Pickled Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Canned Vegetables, Pickles, Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Jams, Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Confectionaries, Cakes, Crackers, Biscuits, Cheese, Soups, Vegetables, Potatoes, Onions, Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn, Peas, Beans, Lima Beans, Butter Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Guineas, Pigeons, Partridges, Quails, Rabbits, Squirrels, Venison, Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Poultry, Game, Fish, Oysters, Clams, Crabs, Terrapins, Shrimps, Fruits, Vegetables, Provisions, Groceries, Notions, Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Glassware, Queensware, Stoneware, Crockery, Hollowware, Agricultural Implements, Plows, Plow Points, Plow Castings, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Rope, Twine, Wagons, Carts, Buggies, Carriages

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Hints.

MOCK PLUM PUDDING.—One cupful finely cut suet, one of dried currants, one-third cupful of molasses, two-thirds cupful of milk or water, one teaspoonful allspice, cloves, and cinnamon mixed, three cupfuls of flour; mix well and steam three hours.

CHOCOLATE CREAM.—To one quart of scalded milk add five tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate, three tablespoonfuls of maizena or corn starch, one cupful sugar, one cupful milk; to be eaten the same as boiled custard.

ENGLISH MUFFINS.—To one quart of milk and water (lukewarm) add the whites of three eggs, well beaten, two tablespoonfuls of brewers' yeast, no salt, and as much flour as will make it a very thin batter. Let it lie before the fire for an hour to rise. If too thin, add more flour. Make into small cakes and bake on the griddle.

A WELSH RAREBIT FOR FOUR.—One pound soft American cheese cut in small pieces. Stir in a saucepan over a strong fire or alcohol lamp; add a lump of butter and a dash of pepper; the cheese to be stirred until entirely free from lumps and in a liquid state. Then serve hot on dry toast.

TO MAKE WELDING CAKE.—One pound of butter, one pound of sugar, nine eggs, one pound of flour, three pounds of clean currants, two pounds of stoned raisins, from one-half to three quarters pound of citron, one grated nutmeg, some mace and cinnamon. Rub the butter and sugar together; when light, add first the yolks then the whites of the eggs—the yolks and whites of the eggs to be beaten separately—then put in nearly all your flour, keeping out just enough to dust your raisins and cement them; cut your citron in slices such as you like, and put in as you put the cake in the pan; after mixing your fruit in the cake grease a four-quart pan carefully, line it with clean straw paper, a little grease (butter) on the paper; put your cake in and bake, in not too quick an oven, for it burns easily. After it is baked take it out of the pan, paper and all, and let it cool. The next day, to keep it fresh and moist, put it back in the pan, or in a tin cake box and keep it tightly covered.

What Constitutes a Good Fertilizer.

No ordinary cultivated plant can thrive without a sufficient supply of each of a number of substances needed for its food. With an abundance of all of these, in forms in which the plant can use them, and with other circumstances favorable, the plant will flourish and the yield will be large. But if the available supply of any one of them be too small, a light yield is inevitable. Every ordinary soil contains all of the ingredients of plant food. In "worn out" soils the available supply of one or more of these is generally sufficient.

Fertilizers supply the plant with food which the soil lacks. Barnyard manure not only does this, but also improves the soil as a living place for plants. Lime and plaster (sulphate of lime) are necessary as plant food, but, as fertilizers, they are chiefly valuable in rendering other plant food available to crops. The ingredients of plant food generally most lacking in our cultivated soils are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The usefulness of guanos, superphosphates, bone manure, poudrettes, potash salts, and other similar fertilizers, depends mainly upon these ingredients. Such fertilizers are generally more or less valuable in proportion as they contain larger or smaller percentages of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and as these are in a form more or less available for the plant. If all the other conditions for profitable crops of corn or turnips are fulfilled in a soil, except that phosphoric acid is deficient, the phosphoric acid must be supplied. This may be done with bone, which contains a large percentage of phosphoric acid combined with lime as "phosphate of lime."

Manure for Grass.

No crop gets less attention than grass. If manured at all, it is only accidentally with some other crop—ready for itself alone. Corn, wheat, and barley get the manure, and when seeded, the young clover takes what is left. After this, if the field be pasture, the droppings of animals left in lumps over the field are all the land gets till plowed again. This is considered improving the soil; and it is. No matter how mismanaged, clover is a benefit, and whatever else he may do, the farmer who sows and grows clover is making his farm better. What, then, might be the result if he, if at the same time, were taking all of the clover field as of other crops? It does not need cultivating; the long, deep reaching roots mellow and pulverize the soil as nothing else can. If the clover grows thriftily, the top acts as a mulch, shading the ground and keeping it moist. A crop of two tons or more of clover, whether plowed under or cut for hay, can hardly fail to leave the soil better than it was before. It should be the farmer's aim to grow the largest possible crops of clover. A slight dressing of gypsum—one hundred pounds per acre in early spring—often produces wonderful results. But if a farmer has a little well-rotted manure, the scrapings of barnyards, fall is the time to apply it. Clover is often injured by freezing and thawing in winter, and a very slight covering of manure will afford a great deal of protection. Rich earth from the corner of the fences is well worth drawing a short distance on young clover, provided the ground is hard and firm. If the field is not to be moved next season, coarse manure can be used.—*Country Gentleman.*

Root Grafting.

I find no difficulty in root grafting stone fruits, says a correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*. For the peach, plum and apricot I use the wild sprout for a stock. I take up the seedling plums in the autumn, being careful to break off as few of the small fibrous roots as possible. I put them in a cool cellar, packed in earth, and leave them there until I wish to use them during the winter. When these roots are grafted I keep them moist and do not expose to cold. I use the whole root of the seedling, from six inches to a foot long, to make one root graft, whip grafting near the collar. The grafted roots are then packed in earth, in the cellar, to be planted out, after the ground has ceased to freeze, in the spring. The success or failure depends greatly upon the amount of small roots upon the seedling stocks. Stocks that have been once transplanted are still more certain to grow when root grafted. This past spring (1875) I did some grafting with scions and stocks which had stood out all winter and had been exposed to a temperature of twenty-six degrees below zero. After the ground thawed I took up the plum stalks and whip grafted them with peach and plum scions just cut from the trees. They were put in the cellar until it was quite safe to plant them out. Nearly all made a good growth, particularly the peaches and plums.

Apple Seeds for Planting.

Colman's *Rural World*, in answering the question how to manage apple seeds, says: Take three or four times the quantity of sand that you have of apple seed, and mix the seed and sand well together, and put in shallow boxes, and expose to the winter weather to freeze and thaw. They should not be too wet nor too dry. They should be stirred occasionally, and kept out of the reach of fowls, as they will eat the seed. As the warm weather approaches the seed will begin to germinate, and at the proper time for planting the ground should be deeply plowed and finely pulverized to receive the seed. Rich soil is needed, and, if free from weeds, so much the better. Most persons drop the seed with the sand, in rows two feet, or two and a half feet, and three feet apart, so as to admit of horse cultivation. The plant must have clean culture and thorough hand-weeding and proper thinning, so as to be ready for grafting at the end of one season's growth. A naturally well drained soil should be chosen.

The United States commissioner of Indian affairs wants Congress to give him an appropriation to enable him to send a large delegation of our aborigines to the Centennial exposition.

UNDERGROUND RICHES.

Immense Resources of the Rugged Hills of Nevada—Great Veins of Gold and Silver—The Richest Mines—Poverty and Wealth.

A Virginia City (Nev.) correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes the following interesting letter: The tourist, on first setting his foot down in this strange city, is struck by the startling phases of character which meet him on every hand. Every nation under the sun has its representatives entered here in the race for gold, and every situation in life may be encountered. Englishmen of character and Englishmen with "no character to speak of"; Prussians and Frenchmen, forgetting Gravelotte and Sedan in the more engrossing fight for wealth; the "universal Yankee nation," with its representatives from every State in the Union, plodding for fortune by the side of the Mongolian. A Babel of nationalities and a single purpose. With a gross population of 15,000 souls, Virginia City supports not less than twenty gambling hells, two hundred saloons, and houses of prostitution stare at the passer-by at every turn; the clink of gold and silver resounds everywhere from early dawn till long after midnight.

There are men here with incomes of $300,000 per month, on the one hand, and shivering wretches without a farthing on the other. Here, more sharply than in any other American town, are the two extremes of poverty and wealth exemplified; yet the starving wretch of to-day may be the millionaire of to-morrow.

The Comstock lode is the richest mining region in America. Discovered in 1859, it has since yielded not less than $280,000,000, and this with very imperfect machinery for the greater part of the time.

The most startling illustration of the wonderful opportunities of the country has been the experience of what is popularly known as the "bonanza crowd," composed of four men—John W. Mackay, James G. Fair, James C. Flood and William O'Brien. Three years ago Flood and O'Brien kept a retail grog-shop in San Francisco—a "sample room." Mackay, a few years ago, ran a steam engine at one of the mines; he has also worked in the mines with pick and shovel. James G. Fair is a mining expert—the best in the region; he has been a mining superintendent for many years.

The productions of the precious metals west of the Missouri river in 1875 aggregated over $80,000,000, of which Nevada produced $40,000,000. The production this year will reach not less than $100,000,000. There is enough money in these rugged hills to secure the resumption of specie payments in three years if the whole people were bent on resuming. More than $280,000,000 taken from these mines in fifteen years, and more than ($1,000,000,000) one billion left yet. It is known absolutely that there are $500,000,000 more in the lode.

The Sutro tunnel is expected to develop the other $500,000,000. Adolph Sutro, the originator of the scheme, conceived the idea in 1860, a year after the discovery of the Comstock lode. The Chinese in Nevada and California send at least a million dollars a month in trade dollars and other silver coin to China.

It happened that Mackay and Fair became cognizant of the fact that a certain mine, the stock of which was at a very low ebb, contained some exceedingly rich ore. Having saved a few hundred dollars, they induced the proprietors of the San Francisco grog shop to join them in purchasing a controlling interest in the stock. Instead of levying an assessment on the stock, as the rule had been under the former management, they declared a dividend. Their next venture was the purchase of the Consolidated Virginia mine, a property which had hung like a dead weight around the necks of stockholders. They sunk the shaft deeper, and still deeper, until they reached a depth of 1,500 feet, and not only proved the existence of rich ore, but had the satisfaction of recognizing in the deposits which they opened up unlimited wealth for themselves, and generous dividends for their stockholders. For more than a year past this mine has been yielding nearly $2,000,000 a month, and paying dividends of $10 per share per month. Last year—1875—was the most productive in the history of the mine. Throughout the year there has been no cessation in the payments of the regular monthly dividends, which for the last ten months have been at the rate of $10 per share.

During the year 169,307 tons of ore have been extracted from the levels of the Consolidated Virginia mine, and 169,094 tons have been reduced, which yielded $16,731,653 in bullion. There are now in the ore house and at the mills 2,988 tons, valued at assay at $478,080. This ore has been taken from the 1,200, 1,300, 1,400, and 1,500-foot levels, including a small quantity which has been gathered in the explorations which had been made on the 1,500 foot level.

The cost of the joint shaft has been, so far, $436,183.13. After the connection with the C. & C. shaft has been made, the superintendent thinks the hoisting capacity will be 2,000 tons per day. The total receipts at the mine for the year were $17,060,885.88, of which $16,353,771.39 were for bullion. The dividends amounted to $12,204,000 for the year.

It is estimated that the total receipts of the mine for 1876 will not be less than $25,000,000.

The Willis Financial Bill.

The following is the full text of a financial bill introduced by Congressman Willis, of New York, in the United States House, after consultation with a number of representative men of both political parties:

A bill to restore national credit by funding the non-interest-bearing debt into bonds bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, and to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, as requires the secretary of the treasury to redeem all outstanding legal tenders in coin on and after January 1, 1879.

Be it enacted, etc. That the secretary of the treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to prepare bonds of the United States, either coupon or registered, to an amount which may be found necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, said bonds to be of the denomination of $20, $50 and $100, or any multiple thereof, and to be payable in gold at the expiration of forty years from the first day of June, A. D. 1876.

SECTION 2. That said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable in gold semi-annually.

SEC. 3. That said bonds shall be exchanged at not less than their face value into any United States legal tender notes on their presentation for that purpose.

SEC. 4. That said bonds shall be available for deposit in the treasury of the United States by national banking associations as security for their circulating notes and other liabilities to the government under the provisions of the various laws relating to national banks.

SEC. 5. That all of the legal tender notes received in exchange for the bonds authorized under this act shall be destroyed under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That so much of the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payment," approved January 14, 1875, as provides that on and after the first day of January, A. D. 1879, the secretary of the treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal tender notes then outstanding on their presentation for redemption, be, and the same hereby is, repealed, and, further, all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Spoiling his Jokes.

In a letter from England John Paul writes as follows: Contemporaneous judgments are seldom right; posterity is the court of appeals that finally sits on reputations. Some of the poets we have been interviewing were held in their day to outrank Shakespeare—who now sits on a shelf, so high that even Bouciault looks up and acknowledges a powerful rival. And how good it is that this is so. Were the exalted place that I am finally to occupy in the world's estimate known to me now, pride might puff me up and make me more unbearable even than I am, and that would be bad. Had Shakespeare known how big he really was, there'd have been no living with him. The editors of his day probably altered his MS. and spoiled some of his best jokes, just as they do mine, and he bore it all as good naturedly as I do.

THE CAUSES OF INSANITY.

An Interesting Paper from the Superintendent of an English Asylum.

Dr. Clouston, physician superintendent of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, in his annual report, says: Glancing over the summary of assigned causes, it is at once seen that intemperance stands out as by far the most frequent. It alone caused forty-eight of the 260, or about twenty per cent. of the cases. Much is properly said about the prevention of diseases nowadays. Most unquestionably the sum total of the mental diseases in our city might have been lessened by that amount if the laws of nature had been better obeyed. Fifty of the cases thus resulting from drinking and excesses being paupers, each costing £27 a year to the public rates, over £1,300 will have been paid for one year's production of lunacy from very preventible causes, and, of course, this takes no account of the cost of the old incurable cases already in the asylum from the same cause.

I am quite sure that intemperance was the remote cause of the disease in more of the cases; but, even allowing for these, we cannot put this down as accounting in any way for more than one in four of all cases of insanity. In assigning intemperance as the cause of insanity in a number of cases, two things must not be forgotten. The first is, that the taking of stimulants may not be a cause at all, but merely a symptom of the brain disorder; and, as a matter of fact, it is often one of the early symptoms in many cases. The second thing to be kept in mind is that there are many cases in which it is the real cause of the mental disorder; but the mental balance has always been so unstable, and the brain working so easily overset, that a very little alcohol indeed will bring on an attack of insanity in the persons, just as in those same people a fright or a little over-excitement will upset their sanity. This is the class of persons who, in my experience, get upset by religious revivals.

The resetting and recuperative power that is really an essential part of a healthy nervous system, whereby the effects of not too long-continued over-eating or over-drinking, over-feeling or over-work are at once recovered from, is wanting in these people. Nature provides that short excesses don't do much harm to healthy people. It is a poor sort of boiler that bursts whenever the exact pressure needed for its daily work is exceeded. And before I leave this subject I may mention that I have not reckoned in any way the mere drinking craving or the inability to resist it, as constituting insanity. I believe this may or may not be a real insanity in different cases, but it was from developed and unmistakable mental alienation that all my patients suffered. When the causes of the insanity of our eighty-eight private patients are compared with those of the 222 paupers, the difference is most striking, and entirely bears out the general law already indicated.

Of those eighty-eight private patients, mental causes produced the disease in about thirty-eight, physical being only twelve per cent. under them, while in the paupers they were just one-third as numerous. These facts tend strongly to show that the higher in the social scale we go the more strongly do purely mental and moral shocks act in upsetting a healthy mental balance, and that those causes operate more powerfully on the lower classes of a town population than an agricultural.

A Sutler's Story.

John S. Evans testified before the examining committee at Washington concerning his sutlership at Fort Sill. Having received a number of recommendations of officers of the post he came to Washington for the purpose of obtaining the place. He was introduced to the secretary of war by General Rice, of Iowa, and subsequently the secretary informed him that he had promised Fort Sill to a friend of his, C. P. Marsh. The witness laid his recommendations before the secretary, who stated there was a great number of applicants, none of whom he knew personally. He mentioned to the secretary that all his interests were at Fort Sill, having previously been engaged in trading there, and he asked the secretary whether there was any possibility of making an arrangement for a copartnership with Marsh, when the secretary said Marsh would be in Washington the next day. He afterward saw Mr. Marsh, who said he preferred to sell out rather than enter into a copartnership, charging $20,000 a year for the trading privileges at Fort Sill. The witness objected to so large a sum, when Marsh reduced it to $15,000. They went to New York together. Subsequently the amount was reduced to $12,000 a year. The witness, to protect his interests in a country far remote from the States, was compelled to agree to Marsh's terms. The witness showed General Grierson at the post his agreement with Marsh, and he also showed it to Captain Walsh and Lieutenant Pratt. This was in the fall of 1870. The witness said he paid General Rice, of Iowa, $1,000 for introducing him to the secretary of war. He thought this was enough, though Rice wanted $1,500. In making the contract Marsh told the witness he would be the only trader at the post, and that all others would be removed. One of the inducements offered by Marsh for entering into the contract was that the witness should be protected, he supposed through the influence of the secretary of war, and he had been protected ever since. The witness wished to deny a published statement of Captain Robinson that he paid $15,000 to the secretary of war and that Dent and he connived at the matter. There was no foundation for the report.

Ruled Out.

In an assault and battery case tried before a Detroit justice of the peace, a witness for the prosecution swore that he saw the assault. He was standing two blocks off, he admitted, when he saw the defendant throw a crowbar clear across the street and hit plaintiff.

"Wasn't that a big throw?" asked the lawyer. "Wasn't it a gigantic feat for a small man to throw a bar of iron weighing twenty pounds across the street and hit another man?"

"But he was mad."

"Well."

"But he was mighty mad."

"Well."

"And I believe," continued the witness, "that if he had been a little madder that crowbar would have missed the plaintiff and gone over the house and killed a horse!"

The jury didn't take that man's evidence into consideration when making up their verdict.

"Fair Play."

The London *Sporting and Dramatic News* tells this story in an article on "The Shady Side of Pigeon Shooting": Captain Bogardus, the champion wing shot of America, it says, came over here to challenge any man to shoot against him at pigeons. He polished off the crack shots of this country in a manner worthy of praise; but after one of these great matches his opponent bet him £50 he did not kill the next bird. The champion took the bet, the trap was pulled, but no blue rock rose to take its flight. A pigeon there was in the trap, but a dead one. The captain paid his £50 with a grimly amused air, as he soliloquized: "This is English fair play; and this is what the old country has come to."

The Power of Giant Powder.

The explosive force of giant powder is shown in this statement: A mortar, standing at an angle of forty-five degrees, with a quarter of an ounce of No. 1 giant powder, will throw a shot weighing thirty-four pounds the distance of 625 feet. The same charge of No. 2 giant will throw the same shot a distance of 475 feet. In an upright mortar one ounce of giant powder, No. 1, throws a shot weighing forty-two pounds out of sight; and one ounce of No. 2 giant will throw the same shot 1,000 feet. The same amount of black blasting powder will not throw the shot out of the mortar. We conclude that the giant has great energy, and is industrious on the occasion of an explosion.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Gov. Ames, of Mississippi, has resigned rather than stand the articles of impeachment. As no lieutenant-governor was appointed in place of the official removed by impeachment some weeks ago, the gubernatorial duties devolve upon the president of the Senate..... French capitalists have already subscribed half the sum necessary to experiment on the feasibility of the tunnel between France and England.....The third violent storm of March caused considerable damage throughout the country for two hundred miles about New York city by the fierceness of the wind. Many buildings were blown down and others unroofed and badly damaged. In Brooklyn a small house in an exposed position was crushed at midnight like an eggshell, burying beneath it a father, mother and two children. The mother and one child were instantly crushed to death; but the others were rescued in an exhausted condition. A man and a little girl, named Annie Curtis, were blown from a canal-boat in the Hudson, near Hoboken, and the girl was drowned. She belonged in western New York..... The European papers, commenting on the czar's contemplated retirement, say he is seriously ill..... The revolutionists in Mexico hold all the important points in Hidalgo excepting Pachuca and Tulancingo. Foreigners in the country generally favor the revolution.....Republican State conventions were held in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Vermont. The first declared for Gov. Hartranft for President, Ohio for Gov. Hayes, and Vermont left the delegation free. The platforms all declared for reform, the punishment of offenders, non-sectarian schools, and for economical government, and the Ohio and Vermont platforms for specie payments.

The Lynde Brook reservoir, in the town of Leicester, Mass., which has been the water supply of Worcester, five miles away, forced its way through the dam which held it and scattered destruction only equaled by the famous Mill river catastrophe two years previous. Fortunately the break was anticipated, and many lives and quantities of household goods were thus saved. The dam has been doubted ever since the spring freshets set in, and in consequence of the recent heavy rains and floods unusual apprehension has been felt, and constant watch has been kept upon the water. To lower the volume of water in the reservoir, all the hydrants in Worcester were left running, and even a sluice cut in the side of the dam. Then it was observed that water was trickling through a portion of the embankment, and bags of hay and timbers were thrown in the water in the endeavor to fill the interstices. Meanwhile word was sent to the inhabitants of the valley to move their furniture and stock into safe places, as it was thought destruction was inevitable. Thus a whole day was passed in anxiety, until, about five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a stream the size of a man's finger found its way through the center of the dam, quickly becoming enlarged to the diameter of a barrel, when the whole middle portion of the dam crumbled away, and the 700,000,000 gallons of water which had been held in abeyance rushed fiercely down the valley in a roaring, seething mass twenty feet in height, tossing the massive granite blocks of masonry and immense wooden piles of the large gatehouse aloft on its crest as if they were acorns and matches. The flood first swept through a ravine one hundred feet wide and a mile long, cutting its once fertile sides toa jagged perpendicular, and tearing giant trees from their standing place. A large barn was next in the course, and was taken bodily from its foundation and carried gayly on the stream, only to be crushed like an eggshell against a handsome residence at Cherry Valley, which was gutted instantly. Three or four small houses were also here taken up and jammed together. The flood now reached Kettle brook, and adding to itself the contents of a large pond, forced a mill dam and rushed on its way to Janesville, Leesville, Stoneville and New Worcester, sweeping off residences, mills, barns and bridges as if they were so many chips. At Stoneville another dam gave way, adding its quota of water and impetuosity to the devastating flood, which rushed on the embankments of the Boston and Albany railroad, and instantly left a gap five hundred feet long and twenty feet deep. Following the steep grade of the railway for a mile, the flood rushed in a column ten feet deep, which tore the road bed in every conceivable shape, and bent the steel rails like straws. At Leesville still another dam was forced, carrying with it an immense mill. A mill at South Worcester was also destroyed, after which the water spread over the low lands and flooded portions of Worcester. The flood traversed the nine miles from the reservoir to Worcester in three hours, although it rushed over the first mile in three minutes. Throughout the entire length of the course, the damage has been frightful, and railway communication will be interrupted for some days. Worcester is without water supply, and in case of fire would be almost unprotected. The losses cannot be computed at present.

The insurgent leader Petkovics repulsed an attack of Turkish troops near Sjubinje, capturing three hundred head of cattle, forty horses, etc. The Turks lost several men killed..... The plague has reached Bagdad, where there are ten cases per day.....John A. Appleton, president of the Haverhill (Mass.) national savings bank, was robbed on the cars between Boston and Haverhill of a sachel containing notes, drafts, etc., to the amount of $19,000.....Another break has occurred in the direct cable between this country and England, and is supposed to have been maliciously done, as the two previous breaks were. .....Frederick Roheffs, of St. Louis, cut the arteries in his wrists, and not dying soon enough, hanged himself with a towel to a bedpost. George W. Freeman, a merchant of Leroy, N. Y., hanged himself with a bedcord passed over a door. Charles G. Hutchinson, a medical student of Milford, N. H., shot himself dead.....By the accidental discharge of a double-barreled gun in the hands of K. Ferry, at Meadville, Pa., a young lady and little boy were instantly killed.....Wm. Cummings, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on going home at night and finding his wife drunk on the bed, had a wordy altercation with her, during which he struck her on the shoulder with a hatchet. She rushed from the house half dressed and ran up a coal shute near by. When part way up her husband again struck her, knocking her thirty-five feet to the ground and killing her.....Sixty employees of the New York custom house were removed to reduce expenses.

A fire in New Rochelle, N. Y., destroyed six houses, causing a loss of $20,000..... The British revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31 was $385,658,465—$7,533,465 above the estimates and $11,049,100 more than last year's.....A great sensation was created in St. Louis by the impeachment and arrest of fifteen members of the council and other city officers for bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury.....An engine on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad exploded its boiler near Lane Ridge, Pa., and three employees were killed—all of them married men.....As the engine of the Fletcher mill, at Providence, R. I., were starting up, four of the sixteen boilers exploded, utterly wrecking the boiler house, but damaging the main mill very little. Thomas Fay and Bartholomew Coffin, who were in the boiler room, were killed. The loss is estimated at $20,000..... The owners of the property destroyed by the bursting of the dam of the Worcester water works, claim that the city of Worcester is responsible for damage, inasmuch as the officials knew the dam to be in an unsafe condition. The Boston and Albany railroad company will institute the initial suit.....The Missouri State lottery has been seized by the police of St. Louis for fraudulent drawing.....The European grain trade is languid.....The volcanoes of Kilauea and Moknaweoweo, in the Sandwich islands, are reported to be in an active state of eruption.....The income tax of Cuba has been increased to thirty per cent., gold.

The Cocheco print works at Dover, N. H., have shut down until the market revives. Several hundred hands are thrown out of work.....Turkey has postponed its payment of April coupons until July.....A fire at South Hadley, Mass., destroyed the hotel, a store, two houses and two barns, aggregating a total loss of $20,000.....The office safe of the United States express company, at Akron, Ohio, was robbed of $25,000 by burglars..... Isaac Page, of Searis Mills, Me., murdered his wife and then cut his own throat.....The public debt was reduced $4,240,867 during March, and $17,969,286 during the preceding nine months. The coin balance, including coin certificates, amounted to $73,756,794..... The Security bank at Watertown, N. Y., suspended with liabilities placed at $100,000..... The Boston collector of customs, to carry out the new order in reference to economy, discharged sixteen employees..... United States Senator S. B. Conover, of Florida, was arrested at Tallahassee, on a charge of embezzling $40,000.....The Mexican authorities endeavored to force loans from Americans in Matamoras, and our consul was obliged to interfere. A United States gunboat has anchored opposite the town and will protect the rights of our countrymen.....New York city has an indebtedness of $119,164,908.29.

The Democracy of Connecticut re-elected Gov. Ingersoll and secured a working majority in both branches of the Legislature. This will give a Democratic United States Senator..... The Egyptians are fortifying strong positions in Abyssinia.....The grand jury in Chicago have found an indictment against ex-Congressman J. D. Ward for complicity in revenue frauds.....A duel was fought near Richmond, Va., by Lieut. Thaxton T. Robinson, of the United States army, and Jesse Mitchell, a United States gauger, to settle an old feud. Robinson was killed and Mitchell will probably die. Both were young and highly connected. .....Gen. Porfirio Diaz, the head of the revolutionists in Mexico, has taken Matamoras with scarcely a blow being struck. The capture included 530 men, seventeen pieces of artillery, and 712 stand of arms. As the government general Toledo has taken service under Diaz, it is probable he betrayed the town to the insurgents.....The French Senate unanimously adopted the bill raising the state of siege.

A barge containing ten thousand bushels of corn became unmanageable just above St Louis and struck the bridge with such force as to break in two, drowning the entire crew of six colored men.....The nomination of Richard H. Dana, Jr., as minister to England, was rejected by the Senate.....The estimates for the River and Harbor bill were cut down in the congressional committee from $14,301,000 to $5,873,000.....A break fifty feet wide is reported in the Milliken Bend levee, a few miles above Vicksburg, Miss..... Bradley N. Cummings, a well-known merchant of Boston, committed suicide while temporarily insane by drowning himself in a shallow pool of water. .....The steamer Agrigenta, from Piraeus for Italian ports, collided with the English steamer Hylton Castle off the south coast of the Morea. The Agrigenti immediately sunk, and nine of the crew and twenty passengers were drowned.....Reports from Newfoundland state that the fishing season has been unfavorable, and that a number of sealing vessels were crushed and sunk by the ice. Destitution prevails in many parts of Green Bay.....The schooner Helen S. Holway went ashore near Fire island, off Long Island, and six lives were lost....A seventeen-year-old son of Patrick Pickering, in Columbus, Ohio, having associated with forbidden companions, the father, while intoxicated, made him go down upon his knees and promise not to do so again. While the youth was in this position the father discharged a gun at him, killing him instantly. .....In consequence of Thomas Tracy and wife being unable to live happily together, near Carlinsville, Ill., the woman concluded to leave her husband, and was carrying out her intentions when he shot and killed her, and then beat out the brains of their six-year-old daughter. Subsequently he committed suicide by cutting his throat.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

A bill to appropriate $62,300 to supply a deficiency for the manufacture of postal cards has passed.

Mr. Allison (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to authorize the secretary of the interior to deposit in the United States treasury all sums now held by him, or which he may hereafter receive as trustee of various Indian tribes on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stock and securities belonging to the Indian trust fund. The bill also provides that the United States shall pay five per cent. per annum interest on all sums so deposited. Passed.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill for amendatory of the acts establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy. It provides that no voluntary assignment by a debtor of all his property, heretofore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all his creditors, ratably and without creating any preference, and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall of itself, in the event of his being adjudicated a bankrupt in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Consular and Diplomatic appropriations bill as the unfinished business. The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments, all of which were agreed to. The various amendments were explained as restoring the services to existing laws only; creating no consulates and increasing no salaries, only restoring what the House had stricken out. The bill was then passed on a yea and nay vote, 35 to 17.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin, and moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and amend by inserting "the silver coins of the United States, except the trade dollar, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment." Mr. Sherman said the only change is to make the silver coin of the country, except trade dollars, legal tenders.

Mr. Anthony (Rep.), of Rhode Island, introduced a joint rule providing that the General Appropriation bills shall be confined to appropriations to conform to existing laws. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution as the unfinished business. After some debate the substitute offered by Mr. Christiancy was passed by a vote of twenty-nine yeas to nineteen nays.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the second, third, and forth sections of an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, approved May 31, 1870, and as substitute for sections 5,506 and 5,507 of the revised statutes. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific railroad companies. Referred.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The bill was read a third time and passed without a division.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill increasing the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25,000 per annum was passed, and the Senate, by a vote of twenty-four yeas to thirty-one nays, refused to consider the vote.

Mr. Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and recommending that it be passed as it came from the House. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill for the relief of G. B. Syler and E. H. Lucker, assignees of W. A. Cleveland. The message and accompanying papers were referred, on motion of Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, to the committee on claims.

HOUSE.

Mr. Randall (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, reported the bill to provide for the expenses of the admission of foreign goods to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. Passed.

Mr. Hooper (Rep.), of Massachusetts, reported a resolution fixing the compensation of witnesses summoned to appear before committees of the House at $3 per day, allowing five cents per mile mileage. Adopted.

Mr. Hunter (Dem.), of Virginia, a bill providing that all unused stamps shall be redeemed when properly presented was passed.

Mr. Burchard (Rep.), of Illinois, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue duplicate coupon bonds in lieu of the five per cent. registered bonds as may be necessary to pay the judgments of the Alabama claims commission. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Hunter, regulating the pay and allowances of officers of the navy. Without any debate, the bill was passed—yeas, 141; nays, 61.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Legislative and Judicial appropriation bill, the question being on the several amendments to the item of the salary of senators. The amendment of Mr. Douglass, of Virginia, reducing the salaries of senators to $3,000, was rejected, as was also the amendment of Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, to increase the salary to $5 000. The item was then passed as reported in the bill at $4,500.

Mr. Burleigh (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill directing the naval estimates to be made in detail under the various heads of expenditures. Passed.

The question of silver as a currency came before the House in the shape of a demand from the engraving bureau for an appropriation of $163,000 to make up a deficiency in printing. The first vote was on the amendment offered by Mr. Regan, of Texas, providing that silver coins of the denomination of one dollar shall be legal tender at their value for any amount not exceeding fifty dollars in any one payment, and that silver coins of less than one dollar shall be legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five dollars in any one payment. This was adopted by a vote of 112 yeas to 95 nays.

The bill appropriating $163,000 for a deficiency in the treasury printing bureau, and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, was passed. Yeas, 122; nays, 100.

Mr. Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, reported a bill to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors.

It provides that nothing contained in section 3,337 of the revised statutes shall be construed to authorize the assessment on quantity of material used for the purpose of procuring fermented or malt liquors, and that the quantity of material used shall not be evidence for the purpose of taxation, but that the tax on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor shall be paid as provided in that section, and not otherwise. Provided that this act shall not apply to cases of fraud.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York—Providing that all pensions granted since March 4, 1861, shall take effect from the date of death or discharge.

By Mr. Scales (Dem.), of North Carolina—To refund to distillers from apples, grapes and peaches all of the special tax in excess of $50.

By Mr. Farwell (Rep.), of Illinois—To amend the existing laws relating to duties on imports.

Mr. Page (Rep.), of California, offered a resolution in regard to the large number of Chinese immigrants to California under labor contracts, and requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government for such a modification of the treaty as to make it a treaty of commerce only. Adopted.

Mr. Hereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, from the committee on commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which he said appropriated $218,677 less than the bill last year. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Seelye (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. Hunter (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, reported the bill amending the Pension law for the war of 1812.

It provides pensions of eight dollars per month for all officers, and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the civil war. This restoration is to date from May 1, 1865. In cases where pensioners have died since their names were struck from the rolls, the widows are to have the arrearages from the first of May, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Conger, of Michigan, the last section was amended by making it read that the widow of a pensioner who had died without his being restored to the rolls shall be entitled to make a claim for the pension, as such widow, after the passage of this act. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Knox (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend section 1,044 of the revised statutes, so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. Swann (Dem.), of Maryland, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported the bill to restore to the Japanese government what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, including all interest and accumulations thereof, but reserving $125,000 claimed by officers and men of the navy until Congress shall otherwise direct.

Mr. Schleicher (Dem.), of Texas, chairman of the committee on Texas frontier troubles, reported a bill for the protection of the Texas frontier on the Lower Rio Grande. It authorizes the President to order the troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as may be found necessary to recover the stolen property and to check the raids, guarding, however, against unnecessary injury to the peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

Mr. Durham (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill to regulate the employment of special counsel for the government, authorizing it only on the certificate of the judge that it is necessary, and requiring the judge also to fix the fees. Passed.

American Cotton Going to England.

The shipments of print cloths to England from Fall River, says the New York *Times*, in an article on American cotton, now approximate some 20,000 pieces per week. It is the intention of the manufacturers to raise the quantity to 30,000 pieces, which will be about one-quarter of the weekly production of the place. In the course of a few weeks, as one mill after another comes into line with the changes in machinery necessary to manufacture the requisite goods